FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Soviet Union

Vol III No 200 16 October 1986

USSR INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

ARMS CONTROL & DISARMAMENT

U.S. Plans Another Nuclear Explosion in Nevada AA 1
'Military Expert' Describes Antimissile Defense [Lyubimov] AA 1
Belitskiy Recalls Treaty on Space Exploration AA 2
Geneva Meetings of Joint U.S. Arms Groups Noted AA 3

COMMUNIST RELATIONS

Bucharest Meeting Ends, Backs Soviet Proposals BB 1
Ceausescu Meets With Ministers BB 1
Ministers' Communique BB 1
CEMA Cooperation Agreement Signed With Angola BB 8
CEMA Patent Officials Meet in Bulgaria BB 8
Briefs: CEMA-Mexico Cooperation BB 8

WORLD & REGIONAL ISSUES

World Peace Congress Opens in Copenhagen CC 1
UN Secretary General Greeting CC 1
Opening Ceremonies CC 1
Chairman's Opening Statement CC 2
Organizer Interviewed [Karanikas in IZVESTIYA 12 Oct] CC 4

REAGAN-GORBACHEV MEETING

Karpov: INF Deal Possible Without SDI Link DD 1
Remarks in London [PRESS ASSOCIATION] DD 1
Reykjavik Briefing for FRG's SPD [DPA] DD 2
Genscher Talk: No INF Linkage [DPA] DD 3
Remarks to FRG Press [DPA] DD 3
Other Special Envoys Speak on Reykjavik Results DD 4
Bessmertnykh Paris News Conference DD 4
Bessmertnykh Talk With Craxi DD 4
Semenov Briefing for Koivisto DD 4
Aleksandrov Meeting in Denmark DD 4
Petrovskiy Call on Perez de Cuellar DD 4
Military Spokesman: INF-SDI Linkage in Force [Rotterdam NRC HANDELSBLAD 13 Oct] DD 5
UK Official Countered on SDI Linkage 'Insistance' [Borin] DD 6

White House Launches Justification Campaign DD 7
Pros, Cons Write on SDI DD 7
Shultz Briefs Allies, Defends SDI DD 7
[Antonov in IZVESTIYA 15 Oct]
Poindexter 'Counterattack,' Reaction DD 8
[Ignatyev in KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA 15 Oct]
Soviet Access to U.S. Press Center 'Limited' DD 9
[Ptashnikov]
PRAVDA Editorial on Aftermath, 'Time for Action' DD 11
[16 Oct]
KRASNAYA ZVEZDA: Reykjavik Not 'Only Negative' DD 13
[Golts, 15 Oct]
Comment Focused on Significance, Outcome DD 15
Chernyshev on ABM Treaty DD 15
Ivanov on W. Europeans' Fears DD 17
Zhurkin on U.S., Japanese Ties DD 18
[Tokyo NHK]
Mnatsakanov on Further Efforts DD 19
Chazov on Peace Campaign DD 20
[Tyssovskiy]
Worldwide Reaction to Results Reported DD 20
GDR's Honecker DD 20
FRG's Willy Brandt DD 21
W. Berlin's Schmitt DD 21
Italy's Spadolini DD 22
India's Gandhi DD 22

CHINA

Deng-Gorbachev Meeting Reported Turned Down [KYODO] B 1
Border Negotiations With PRC To Open in Feb [AFP] B 2

NORTHEAST ASIA

Aliyev Receives Japanese Businessman Matsumae C 1
KYODO Version of Meeting C 1
Japanese Businessmen Discuss Developing Ties C 2

SOUTH ASIA

Continuing Coverage of Troop Withdrawal From DRA D 1
Najibullah Addresses Ceremony D 1
Chervov Cites U.S. Aid Figures D 2
U.S. Reaction Viewed [Kirichati] D 2
Belyayev Views 'Heroism' D 3
Ziarmal Interview D 4
DRA's Dost Interviewed on Talks With Pakistan D 4
[Okulov in PRAVDA 11 Oct]
Weinberger Quoted on Arrival in Pakistan D 6

MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA

PRAVDA Reports Ambassador to Libya Replaced H 1
[13 Oct]
Diplomat in Tehran Reportedly Commits Suicide H 1
[Tehran IRNA]

PRAVDA Carries Al-Asad Greeting to Gorbachev H 1
[10 Oct]
Greetings Message to PDRY Leaders on Revolution H 2
[PRAVDA 14 Oct]

LATIN AMERICA & CARIBBEAN

Further Reportage on Visit by Argentine President K 1
Meets With Gorbachev K 1
Wheat Agreement Reached K 2
Officials Meet With Kamentsev K 2
Leaves Moscow for Leningrad K 3
U.S. 'Not Telling Truth' on Plane in Nicaragua [Lyutyy] K 3
Aliyev Receives Cuban Culture Minister in Kremlin K 4

U.S. PLANS ANOTHER NUCLEAR EXPLOSION IN NEVADA

LD152355 Moscow TASS in English 2350 GMT 15 Oct 86

[Text] Washington October 16 TASS -- The United States intends to hold today a test of nuclear weapons codenamed "Belmont". This will be the 18th nuclear test in Nevada, officially announced by the United States this year. The power of the explosion will be up to 150 kilotonnes.

'MILITARY EXPERT' DESCRIBES ANTIMISSILE DEFENSE

LD160106 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 15 Oct 86

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] As is well known, one of the main problems at the Reykjavik talks was the issue of the ABM Treaty. What does this treaty comprise and what is the essence of the problem? We have asked Major General Yuriy Ivanovich Lyubimov, a military expert, to answer this question.

[Begin Lyubimov recording] Hello, comrades. What does an antimissile defense system comprise? An ABM system includes antimissile missiles, radar stations, and control facilities to counter and strike at attacking ballistic missiles. During the seventies the Safeguard ABM system was created in the United States to defend the missile positions at the Grand Forks base. Similar work was being conducted in our country, too. By their nature, ABM systems destabilize the military balance, since each side, in striving for defense, builds up strategic offensive armaments. In 1972, after lengthy and complex negotiations with the U.S. Administration, two important agreements were achieved. A treaty on limiting ABM facilities was concluded, as was a provisional agreement on limiting strategic offensive armaments. In 1974, a supplementary protocol was signed on further limiting the deployment of ABM facilities.

A nuclear balance and the ABM accord are not to the liking of the new American Administration. In January 1984, the United States embarked on the so-called Strategic Defense Initiative program, which provides for work to create facilities and deploy a multilevel ABM system containing space-based elements. Space strike facilities are to strike at ground targets, missiles in the active phase of their flight, combat units in the intermediate phase, and satellites in space. Ground ABM facilities, which are in a final stage of construction in the United States, ensure the elimination of the combat units that have broken through. Even from this list of tasks it is evident that the aims of the SDI program go far beyond a defense against ballistic missiles -- that is, the ABM framework.

For this reason, we are opposed to work on the SDI program, to the multilevel ABM system, and to a fresh arms race. The SDI program conceals efforts by the United States' aggressive circles to obtain unilateral military advantages over us and to upset the strategic parity in nuclear and many types of conventional armaments. Observance of the treaty is an obstacle to implementation of the SDI program, and the United States, as the Reykjavik talks have shown, does not want to adhere to it. In this respect there is a striving to play down the importance of the treaty and an expression of deliberate surprise at our position on ABM defense. The treaty is being ironically referred to as some sort of holy writ.

To all intents and purposes, the United States is striving to reduce the ABM question to something that is immaterial in negotiations between the USSR and the United States. [end recording]

BELITSKIY RECALLS TREATY ON SPACE EXPLORATION

LD132259 Moscow in English to Great Britain and Ireland 2000 GMT 13 Oct 86

[Text] In October, an important international treaty on space exploration came into effect in 1967. In "Vantage Point," Boris Belitskiy recalls how the treaty came into being and looks at its role today:

Almost at once after Sputnik ushered in the space age in October 1957, the Soviet Union began working in the United Nations for an international code of laws which would govern the activities of states in this new and challenging medium. But 17 years passed before these efforts produced the first such code, known as the space treaty. The treaty is to this day the cornerstone of international space law as this new area of international law has come to be called. At the insistence of the Soviet Union and over the objections of the United States, a provision was included in the treaty specifically binding the parties not to place in orbit around the earth any objects carrying nuclear weapons or any other kinds of weapons of mass destruction. This provision has to this day prevented an extension of the nuclear arms race to outer space.

Since the treaty came into effect in October 1967, the Soviet Union has continued its efforts to proceed further in the direction of banning any weaponry, not just nuclear, in space, and achieving the total demilitarization of space. The USSR was the initiator of such documents at the 1977 convention on preventing the use of space modification techniques for military or other aims hostile to nations. More recently, in 1981, the USSR submitted to the United Nations a draft treaty that would prohibit the deployment of any kind of weapons in space and quite recently it proposed a treaty to outlaw the use of force in or from outer space.

Unfortunately, work on these Soviet proposals never got off the ground because of opposition from the United States Administration, obsessed with its vision of star wars. These two opposite trends in the area of international space law, became particularly apparent at the meeting just held by General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev and President Ronald Reagan in Reykjavik. The Soviet leader came to the meeting with a whole package of major proposals whose adoption would have signified notable progress in all the main areas of nuclear disarmament such as the 50 percent reduction in strategic missiles and the total abolition of the Soviet and American intermediate-range missiles in Europe. In other words, the USSR accepted the zero option which President Reagan himself had earlier proposed.

As Mikhail Gorbachev told a news conference in Reyjkavik last night, agreements were on the point of being concluded, but then the American side balked at the Soviet insistence that during the next 10 years which would see these reductions in nuclear potentials, neither side would do anything to strain the machinery serving to contain the arms race. Specifically, neither side would withdraw from the Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty, all its provisions would be strictly observed, and there would be no development or testing of space weapons other than on a laboratory scale. In other words, two approaches to the major issues of our times and specifically two attitudes to international space law flashed in Reykjavik.

While the Soviet Union wanted to see existing treaties, such as the ABM treaty, strengthened, the United States Administration wanted to reserve for itself the right to torpedo those treaties in a futile bid to achieve military supremacy through what it calls its Strategic Defense Initiative, with its militarization of space, including the use of nuclear-pumped X-ray lasers, which would be a specific violation, of the space treaty.

Although Britain's Conservative government often tends to side with the United States on arms control issues, several sober-minded Western strategic analysts have lately pointed out that the American star wars program in reality conflicts with Britain's genuine defense interests. This point is made for example in a recent study by three American arms control experts, John (Prediss), (Joe Wit), and Michael (Zedoric). The authors of this study, published in the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN in August conclude, and I quote: "Clearly Britain would be better off it the status quo were preserved" and they explain that if the status quo were upset and anti-ballistic missile systems were deployed in violation of existing treaties, this would first of all render impotent what the authors call a deterrent effect of the British nuclear force. Under such circumstance, they conclude, it would be (?propitious) for Britain to take part in the arms control process.

Well, the Soviet Union has repeatedly made offers to Britain to begin direct bilateral talks on arms control. It is in the interests of all nations, and Britain particularly in the view of many experts, that international space law, born in October 1967, be built upon, not torpedoed.

GENEVA MEETINGS OF JOINT U.S. ARMS GROUPS NOTED

LD151245 Moscow TASS in English 1230 GMT 15 Oct 86

[Text] Geneva October 15 TASS -- The group on space arms at Soviet-U.S. talks on nuclear and space weapons had a meeting here today.

The group on strategic arms also met today.

BUCHAREST MEETING ENDS, BACKS SOVIET PROPOSALS

LD141704 Moscow TASS in English 1651 GMT 14 Oct 86

[Text] Bucharest October 14 TASS -- Warsaw Treaty foreign ministers have held a meeting here.

Eduard Shevardnadze reported on the course and outcome of the Reykjavik meeting between Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and Ronald Reagan, President of the United States.

In exchanging their views, the ministers of the allied nations expressed full support to the USSR's constructive stand at the meeting and highly assessed the set of large-scale and far-reaching Soviet initiatives opening real prospects for curbing the arms race and averting the nuclear threat.

It was stressed that the U.S. Administration should give up its obstructionist stand and embark on the search for mutually acceptable solutions concerning key problems of war and peace.

The historic chance, created by bold and responsible actions by the Soviet Union, should not be missed.

The meeting's participants expressed their determination to continue the vigorous struggle for ending the nuclear arms race and establishing a comprehensive system of international security and peace.

Ceausescu Meets With Ministers

LD151027 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1000 GMT 15 Oct 86

[Text] Bucharest, 15 Oct (TASS) -- The session of the Foreign Ministers Committee of the Warsaw Pact member states, which passed in the atmosphere of friendship and comradely cooperation, ended its work here today.

Issues related to the situation in Europe and in the world in the context of the struggle for halting the arms race and for disarmament -- primarily nuclear disarmament -- and for normalizing the international situation, were examined.

A joint communique has been adopted. It is being published separately.

On the same day, N. Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP, President of the Socialist Republic of Romania met with foreign affairs ministers of the Warsaw Pact member states. The meeting passed in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

Ministers' Communique

AU151939 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1909 GMT 15 Oct 86

[Text] Moscow, 15 Oct (TASS) -- We transmit the full text of the communique of the meeting of the committee of foreign ministers of the Warsaw Pact member states:

On October 14-15 a meeting took place in Bucharest of the committee of foreign affairs ministers of the states participant in the Warsaw Treaty of friendship, collaboration and mutual assistance.

The meeting was attended by: M. Ivanov, first deputy minister of foreign affairs of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, B. Chnoupek, minister of foreign affairs of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, O. Fischer, minister of foreign affairs of the German Democratic Republic, M. Orzechowski, minister of foreign affairs of the Polish People's Republic, Ioan Totu, minister of foreign affairs of the Socialist Republic of Romania, P. Varkonyi, minister of foreign affairs of the Hungarian People's Republic, E.A. Shevardnadze, minister of foreign affairs of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

The ministers exchanged views and information on the situation in Europe and in the world, paying utmost attention to the problems of halting the arms race and of disarmament, nuclear disarmament above all, to the efforts of the Warsaw Treaty participant states for the achievement of the program proposed in the Budapest Appeal of Reduction of Armed Forces and Conventional Weapons in Europe, to the tasks of improving the situation in the world, including the international economic relations.

1. The participants in the meeting highlighted that the evolution of events in Europe and in the world confirmed the appreciations and conclusions articulated at the meeting of last June of the Political Consultative Committee. Worry was expressed about the grave situation in the world and the war danger resulting from the intensification of the arms race, nuclear above all, of the U.S. and NATO actions, that refuse to embark upon the path of halting the arms race, preventing its extension to the outer space and ceasing the nuclear tests.

The fundamental issue of our age is the defense of peace, the halting of the arms race, nuclear above all, the achievement of disarmament, the elimination of the danger of a nuclear catastrophe.

E.A. Shevardnadze, minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, informed the meeting participants about the results of the meeting held, upon the Soviet Union's initiative, at Reykjavik, between M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CC of the CPSU, and R. Reagan, U.S. President. The states represented at the meeting expressed their support to the USSR stand at the meeting, to the Soviet proposals of wide scope and perspective regarding the radical reduction of offensive strategic weapons, the liquidation of the American and Soviet medium-range missiles in Europe, in conditions of a concomitant reduction of such missiles in Asia, the freezing of the missiles having a range shorter than 1,000 km, the consolidation of the provisions in the treaty on the limitation of the Anti-Ballistic Defence Systems, and the complete and definitive banning of nuclear tests. Support was expressed to the Soviet Union's request for the enforcement of a most rigorous control of the package of measures proposed. There should be a guarantee that in the process of liquidation of the nuclear weapons neither party will try to get military superiority over the other. The implementation of those proposals would allow for the achievement in a short lapse of time of a radical change for the better in international relations, for a change in all domains of the struggle for disarmament, for the removal of the nuclear war danger and a passage to a nuclear weapon-free world.

Regret was expressed at these proposals not being accepted.

The Warsaw Treaty participant states call on the U.S. and the other NATO countries to take account of the whole gravity of the present situation in the world and approach in a constructive, realistic, and responsible manner the Soviet Union's proposals that keep being the major theme of the Soviet-American dialogue.

The participants in the meeting expressed their countries' determination to continue the dialogue, the active struggle for halting the nuclear arms race, for the creation of a comprehensive system of international security and peace.

Resolute and responsible actions are required from all states, big or small, irrespective of social system, to put an end to the arms race on the earth, prevent its extension to the outer space, for a passage to concrete measures of disarmament and reduction of military expenditures, so as to ensure for all peoples lasting security and conditions of peace for their socioeconomic development.

The ministers noted that recently positive tendencies have been making their way through in the development of the international situation, although not without difficulty. The proposals advanced by the allied socialist states, which show the concrete and real way in eliminating the nuclear threat and ensuring general security, are ever more backed worldwide.

The Warsaw Treaty states are highly appreciative of the results of the first stage of the Stockholm conference. The unanimous accords achieved there are of great importance for the building of confidence and fulfill the aspirations of the peoples in Europe and throughout the world. The spirit of collaboration, realism, and understanding that prevailed at the conference led to an agreement on substantial confidence-and security-building measures. This proves that, when political will is shown and efforts are made by all the states concerned, a solution can be given to major security-related questions. The Stockholm Accord is a good start for negotiations on conventional arms and troops reduction in Europe and, equally, for confidence-building measures, inclusive of limitation of military activities.

The ministers welcomed the conclusion of a convention on information and aid-granting in cases of nuclear accidents, and called for the expansion of collaboration with a view to creating an international system for the highly safe use and development of nuclear energy.

Firmly declaring for nuclear disarmament, the states represented to the meeting attach special importance to implementing the program proposed by the Soviet Union regarding the total elimination everywhere of nuclear weapons and of the other types of weapons of mass destruction till the end of this century.

The ministers underlined the pressing need to stop any nuclear test. The Soviet Union's decision was welcomed regarding the procrastination of the unilateral moratorium on the cessation of nuclear tests till the end of this year, and the U.S.A. as well as the other nuclear-weapon state were called upon to cease all nuclear tests and act for the soonest possible conclusion of an accord totally banning them.

Militating for a comprehensive approach to disarmament questions, the states represented to the meeting underscored the importance of the appeal adopted at the Budapest meeting of the Political Consultative Committee for a program of cutting European troops and conventional weapons by 25 per cent until 1990, to which a proportional reduction of the states' military spending should add. The implementation of like measures would provide appropriate conditions for a further reduction of conventional arms and troops in Europe. The Warsaw Treaty states reassert they are ready to immediately pass on to a practical examination of these proposals, and constructively analyze other similar measures likely to be presented by NATO states, by neutral and nonaligned states, by the other European countries.

An account was read by Hungarian Foreign Minister P. Varkonyi of the activity for the dissemination and presentation of the appeal endorsed by the Budapest meeting of the Political Consultative Committee, and its international echo.

Romanian Foreign Minister Ioan Totu informed the participants in the meeting of the recent decision of the Socialist Republic of Romania to cut its arms, troops and military expenditure by five per cent.

The participants in the meeting underlined the need for the conclusion of specific understandings during the Soviet-American talks on nuclear and space weapons, which should take into account the intersts of both sides and of all the other states. Stress was also laid on the special importance of maintaining the agreements and conventions on the limitation of arming and on disarmament, and the U.S.A. was called to rigorously observe the accords on the limitation of strategic offensive arms and the treaty on the limitation of anti missile defence system.

The ministers assess that preparations for the star war and the adherence of other states to it should necessarily stop as well as the elaboration of projects like the European defence initiative, any action for the militarization of space, which enhance the danger of a nuclear war, and reiterated their countries position on the carrying through of a program regarding all the states' practical actions for the peaceful use of outer space as an asset of the whole mankind.

Emphasis was placed on the need to urgently finalize works for the elaboration and conclusion of an international convention which should provide for the banning of chemical weapons, the scrapping of existing stockpiles and the plants manufacturing like weapons. The plans for the production and emplacement in Europe of the highly dangerous binary variant of the chemical weapon are serious obstacles in attaining such a goal.

The necessity was reasserted of dynamizing the works of the Geneva Disarmament Conference of all forms and mechanisms of negotiation on disarmament, so that they should carry on more efficient activity and be not a screen for unhampered furtherance of the arms race.

The states represented to the meeting are determined to further and deepen their political dialogue with the other states with a view to building up confidence and strengthening understanding, reaching palpable disarmament accords, and ensuring peace and call on the U.S.A. and the other NATO countries to give a positive answer to the socialist states' initiatives for the resolution of the major problems of the contemporary world.

The states represented to the meeting are for the creation of a comprehensive sytem of international security, to confer the military and political, as well as the economic and humanitarian areas. The ministers called for a passage at the United Nations on the basis of an initiative set forth by a number of socialist countries, to the elaboration of a fundamental document to spell out the basic principles of such a system.

The ministers reiterated their states' positions on the need for all the states to strictly observe the principles of national independence and sovereignty, nonrecourse to the use and threat of force, inviolability of frontiers and territorial integrity, peaceful settlement of differences, noninterference in domestic affairs, equality of rights, and the other unanimously acknowledged norms of international relations.

2. The ministers consider that now more than ever before the current situation in Europe calls for practical measures to liquidate military confrontation from the continent.

All efforts should be made for the urgent conclusion of an accord on the elimination of Soviet and American intermediate-range missiles from Europe, which would go down as an important step forward on the road of freeing the continent from nuclear weapons.

A substantial contribution to the cause of freeing Europe from nuclear and chemical weapons would be made by the creation of zones free of such weapons of mass destruction in the Balkans, in central and northern Europe. Support was reiterated for the proposals advanced along that line by the Socialist Republic of Romania and the People's Republic of Bulgaria and, respectively, by the German Democratic Republic and the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic.

The participants in the meeting highlighted their countries' interest in the urgent conclusion at the Vienna talks of an agreement on the reduction of troops and arms in central Europe.

During the exchange of opinions on the preparations for the meeting of the representatives of the states participating in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, to open in Vienna in November, the ministers underscored their states' determination to contribute to the development of the all-European process in all areas, in consideration of the participating countries' vested interests, and called for the unfolding of the conference in a constructive spirit and for the adoption of tangible measures to contribute to the recovery of the political climate, the resumption of the policy of detente and the intensification of collaboration on the basis of a strict observance of the principles and provisions under the Helsinki Final Act, as a unitary and balanced whole.

The adoption by the Vienna meeting would be of outstanding importance of a resolution on the organization, in the second phase of the Conference on Confidence- and Security-Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe, of negotiations on the substantial reduction of armed forces and conventional weapons, the building of confidence and the strengthening of security on the continent.

The ministers were for the lessening of tension in the Mediterranean, the transformation of that region into a zone of lasting peace, good neighbourliness and collaboration in the economy, science, technology and environmental protection, the renunciation of obstructionist policies and practices which are deeply harmful and bar mutually advantageous exchanges in these areas, the building up of confidence in interstate economic relations.

The states represented to the meeting declare for the expansion of exchanges of spiritual assets among nations, which are intended to lead to better mutual knowledge and understanding, to the easier access of the inhabitants of the continent to the heritage of human civilization and militate for a broad collaboration in the humanitarian area, for the full achievement of human rights, more particularly, of the right to a life of peace and freedom, in all fields, all while the sovereignty of the states is being observed.

The ministers expressed their hope that the constructive proposals advanced at the meeting of experts within the all-European process after the Madrid conference, as well as the experience of those meetings would contribute to the success of the Vienna meeting.

It was noted with satisfaction that the proposal of the states participating in the Warsaw Treaty to the effect that the Vienna conference should be attended by foreign ministers enjoyed broad support.

During the meeting it was stressed that the inviolability of frontiers, the observance of the territorial and political realities set after World War II and the postwar evolution were prerequisites for a lasting peace in Europe, for normal relations among the states on the continent.

The activity of revanchist forces, in the Federal Republic of Germany in particular, and the encouragement of revanchism, wherever it may occur, embitter the political climate and hinder a normal collaboration in Europe, all while posing a threat to international peace and security.

The ministers declared for the development of the mutually advantageous collaboration with the countries of the European Economic Community and reiterated their states' position for the establishment of official relations by the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance and by every CEMA member country with the European Economic Community.

The states represented at the meeting are resolved to perseveringly continue the efforts for overcoming the continent's division and the building of a Europe of peace, friendly collaboration, and good neighbourliness. This is an objective that can be attained through energetic and joint actions of all European states and peoples.

3. The allied socialist states request the cessation of the imperialist policy of strength, dictat and aggression and resolutely declare for the observance of every people's right to decide its destiny by itself, free of interference from the outside.

The minister reiterated their states' principled position regarding the undelayed and correct, negotiated settlement of the conflicts and hotbeds of tension in the Near and Middle East, Southeast Asia, Central America, southern Africa and other regions of the world and declare for the strengthening of peace and security, development of relations of confidence, good neighborliness and collaboration in Asia and the Pacific Ocean, the Indian Ocean, Africa and Latin America.

Stress was laid on the need for organizing an international conference on the Middle East, under the UN aegis, and the creation to this end of a preparatory committee made up of representatives of the five permanent members of the Security Council and of all parties concerned.

Solidarity with and support to the peoples fighting for freedom, the consolidation of independence and socio-economic progress, against imperialism and colonialism were reiterated at the meeting.

The ministers consider that terrorism, state terrorism first of all, is a danger for international peace, security and collaboration. Stressing that they are ready to collaborate constructively with the other states of the elimination of this dangerous phenomenon, the participants in the meeting declared for the working out of international regulations and the endorsement of necessary measures with a view to averting and combating any acts of international terrorism.

In connection with the results of the Harare conference of heads of state and government of the nonaligned states, the ministers highlighted the growing contribution of the Nonaligned Movement to the struggle for the removal of the war danger, for disarmament, the securing of the peoples' right to free and independent development, for providing equitable bases to the international economic relations. The readiness of the states represented at the meeting was stressed to further enlarge the collaboration with the nonaligned states in all domains of international life.

The interests of security in the world and in its various parts require efforts toward revamping the international economic relations upon democratic bases, the establishment of a new international economic order apt to ensure to all states equal economic security, the eradication of underdevelopment, the global and equitable settlement of the foreign debt issue and the elimination from international practice of all forms of discrimination. The developing countries' neocolonial exploitation, the continuing process of pumping money out of their national economies are inadmissible.

Emphasis was placed on the importance of organizing concrete and efficient negotiations at the United Nations, with the participation of all states, in view of a global and equitable settlement of the most important international economic issues.

The Warsaw Pact member countries again advocated a world forum that could discuss comprehensively the issues of economic security, of establishing the new international economic order, developing the commercial, technological and scientific collaboration, removing everything that tells on the world economic relations.

The countries represented at the meeting resolutely declare for the employment of the means, material and scientific resources released as a result of the reduction of military expenditures, for peaceful purposes, including the speeding up of the developing countries' socio-economic progress and attach great importance to the organization of the international conference on disarmament and development.

The ministers declared for increasing the role of the United Nations in maintaining international peace and security, in solving -- in the interests of all states and people -- the urgent problems facing mankind.

4. It was emphasized at the meeting that under the current international circumstances greatly important are the consolidation of the unity and cohesion of the Warsaw Treaty participant states, their defense alliance, the development of collaboration in all domains. The determination was expressed to ever more actively collaborate in international questions, for the elimination of the danger of a nuclear war, the achievement of disarmament and the consolidation of general peace. The constant position was reiterated, regarding the simultaneous dismantlement of the Warsaw Treaty and NATO and the liquidation of their military organizations to begin with.

The states represented at the meeting declare for the development and deepening of the relations with the other socialist countries, for collaboration and cooperation with them in the interests of the struggle for peace and socialism, against imperialism.

The Warsaw Treaty participant states call on all countries and peoples, peace-loving forces to rally their efforts, by acting in the spirit of the generous goals of the international year of peace, and do everything possible for the achievement of concrete measures of nuclear disarmament, the cessation of all nuclear tests, the reduction of armed forces, conventional weapons, and military expenditures. In the nuclear-space era this is the only way of building lasting security in Europe and the world over.

The meeting of the Committee of Foreign Affairs Ministers proceeded in an atmosphere of friendship and comradely collaboration. The next meeting will take place in Moscow.

CEMA COOPERATION AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH ANGOLA

LD150429 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1418 GMT 14 Oct 86

[Text] Moscow, 14 October (TASS) -- An agreement on cooperation between the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance and the People's Republic of Angola was signed today in the Soviet capital. It provides for the organization of multilateral cooperation between CEMA member countries and Angola in various fields of the economy, science and technology, as well as the creation of a mixed commission on cooperation between CEMA and the People's Republic of Angola.

CEMA PATENT OFFICIALS MEET IN BULGARIA

LD121409 Moscow TASS in English 1255 GMT 12 Oct 86

[Text] Sofia October 12 TASS -- A conference of heads of patent organizations of the CMEA member countries has been held in the city of Nesebar, Bulgaria, on the Black Sea Coast.

It was attended by representatives of the CMEA member countries. Representatives of Yugoslavia, Vietnam and the People's Republic of China were present as observers. The conference discussed questions connected with the legal protection of inventions and trade marks, and with the practices of the application of international agreements in this sphere. A protocol was signed on the expansion of cooperation in the patent work.

BRIEFS

CEMA-MEXICO COOPERATION -- Moscow October 15 TASS -- Ways of broadening cooperation between the CMEA member countries and Mexico under an agreement on cooperation between the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance and the Mexican United States were discussed at the CMEA Secretariat today by CMEA Secretary Vyacheslav Sychev and Hector Hernandez Cervantes, Mexico's minister of trade an industrial development. The meeting passed in a businesslike and friendly atmosphere. [Text] [Moscow TASS in English 1821 GMT 15 Oct 86 LD]

WORLD PEACE CONGRESS OPENS IN COPENHAGEN

UN Secretary General Greeting

LD160334 Moscow TASS in English 1509 GMT 15 Oct 86

[Text] Copenhagen October 15 TASS -- U.N. Secretary General Perez de Cuellar has addressed a message of greetings to the international congress devoted to International Year of Peace which has opened here. He hailed, inter alia, "the initiative to organize this congress and to open its proceedings to various organizations and groups interested in the difficult search for better understanding and a common language of peace.

"The complex problems facing humanity are well known. We have to curb the arms race and not let it spread to new areas. We must find ways to eliminate the terrible danger inherent in nuclear weapons for which the conclusion of a comprehensive test ban treaty is of great importance. New efforts are needed to build confidence and to revitalize the system of collective security. The economic and social dimensions of peace cannot be neglected, human rights must be promoted and universally respected, and apartheid and other forms of racial discrimination must be eliminated.

"The United Nations provides the multilateral structure for co-operation without which these problems cannot be satisfactorily resolved. The most important requirement for its effectiveness is compliance of the United Nations Charter and with the obligations which this entails. We must look to the wisdom and sound judgement of the leaders of the international community, particularly those having special responsibilities, to bring us forward on the road to lasting peace.

"Let us, in this International Year of Peace, resolve to combine our efforts now, and in the years to come, toward the achievement of that goal."

Opening Ceremonies

LD160339 Moscow TASS in English 1647 GMT 15 Oct 86

[Text] Copenhagen October 15 TASS -- TASS special correspondents Albert Balebanov and Yevgeniy Kiselev report:

The motto of the world congress devoted to the International Year of Peace, which has opened here today, is "to safeguard peace and the future of humanity". The congress is attended by public figures from more than 130 countries of the world and representatives of 60 international organisations, including the United Nations. The delegation of the Soviet Public is led by Yuriy Zhukov, chairman of the Soviet Peace Committee.

The congress has convened at a dramatic juncture following the Soviet-American summit meeting in Reykjavik. It is a direct extension, as it were, of the discussion of the urgent problems of war and peace which was conducted in Iceland.

The Soviet Union raised honestly in Reykjavik the question of ending the arms race and reversing the dangerous process of militarisation.

The United States, however, failed the test of new thinking in the Icelandic capital and its non-constructive stand became an obstacle to agreements which could benefit the whole of mankind. The Copenhagen congress will become a referendum of the world's anti-war campaigners who demand an end to the arms race and the abolition of nuclear weapons.

The stooges of imperialism attempted to disrupt the formal opening ceremony and to divert the congress from planned discussions. However, the provocative elements were virtually thrown out of the conference hall to the angry chanting of the delegates, "CIA, get out!" The same reactionary forces tried to prevent the notable Danish public figure Hermod Lannung from being elected to chair the congress. Yet their plan failed ignominously when the audience gave a standing ovation to the tireless peace activist from Denmark.

The more than two thousand delegates also warmly applauded the performance of a Danish youth choir that rendered songs about peace, freedom and international solidarity among the peoples.

Chairman's Opening Statement

LD160344 Moscow TASS in English 1716 GMT 15 Oct 86

[Text] Copenhagen October 15 TASS -- Hermod Lannung, chairman of the world congress devoted to the International Year of Peace, which opened here today, addressed the delegates to the congress. He said in part: the congress was important when we decided to convoke it more than 18 months ago, but today it is many times more important, on the background in some respect of the disappointing results of the meeting in Iceland, which meeting at the same time opened important possibilities.

The International Year of Peace, declared by the United Nations, provides all people of good will with an excellent opportunity, I would even add with an obligation, to stimulate and strengthen concerted and effective action for promoting peace, understanding, and cooperation among nations and international security.

From the very beginning I want to stress that the main aim of this congress and dialogue should be first and foremost to contribute to the efforts to achieve the cessation of the arms race, in particular the nuclear arms race, and begin the reduction of armaments, leading to disarmament before it is too late, before we end in the catastropohe of a nuclear war.

Nuclear weapons are more than weapons of war, they are weapons of mass annihilation.

Nuclear war means the destruction of mankind and civilisation and all life on our planet.

It is rightly said that we are the first generation to have the potential to destroy all life on earth.

We could well be the last generation -- the choice is ours.

The destiny of humanity hangs in the balance. The choice between life and death is before the world.

It is also a part of the background that the world stockpile of nuclear weapons is equivalent to more than 15 billion tons of TNT which corresponds to a destructive capacity more than 5,000 times that used during the whole Second World War.

Therefore all in this hall are so to say sitting on 3 tons of TNT -- the statistical individual share of the combined nuclear weapons resources for every man, woman and child.

The terrible fact is that the combined yield of the nuclear weapons now in existence is equivalent to more than one million Hiroshima bombs.

In addition, enormous resources, not only material, but also human, are wasted on an unproductive and spiraling arms race.

It involves a huge overconsumption for destructive purposes, consuming gigantic resources badly needed to meet the economic and social challenges of our time in particular the urgent need to narrow the gap between developed and developing countries, a gap not only morally unacceptable, but which also carries the germs of future conflict.

The transfer of resources from military expenditures to economic and social development is therefore a fundamental necessity of our time. It is evident that there is a need for the deepest possible understanding of the threat of a world military conflict and a nuclear holocaust.

We should make world public opinion call for a global survival. We should condemn the continuous arms race as a crime against humanity.

The great task before us, the challenges of economic and social development, progress in human rights, and construction of a world of justice, all will be in vain if we fail to prevent nuclear disaster.

It is our responsibility to bring home to each and everyone how catastropohical the consequences of a nuclear war would be.

In this connection it is important to spread as much information as possible about the so called 'nuclear winter' which would be the consequence of a nuclear war.

The highest priority should therefore be given to efforts and endeavours such as our congress which can contribute to stopping the dangerous development of the nuclear arms race and reversing it it before it is too late.

Such endeavours are most important of all -- all other things are secondary at the present time.

As the danger of a nuclear war is greater than ever before, peace loving forces from East and West must work for joint efforts and solidarity in the drive for peace with all who want and are ready to fight for these aims.

It is my conviction that the most important, so to say the very key to progress in this field is the creation, the building of mutual confidence -- that is the absolute precondition for detente and disarmament.

We can only regret that the meeting between Reagan and Gorbachev in Iceland did not lead to concrete agreements. We understand, however, that the meeting opened possibilities for certain progress, especially to reduce strategic and medium-range missiles. First of all, we shall intensify our own efforts to mobilise still broader circles in the struggle against the nuclear madness.

Our conclusion is and remains that reversing the arms race and initiating disarmament has become an imperative and most urgent task facing the international community.

The Strategic Defense Initiative -- star wars -- threatens to heighten the arms race, extending it into outer space.

A test stop agreement by the United States and the Soviet Union would put a halt to this dangerous project, and a halt to the further development of nuclear weapons.

Such a halt is clearly the first and most important step towards halting the arms race, detente and disarmament.

No issue today is more crucial and urgent than bringing an end to all nuclear tests.

It is my hope that the world congress should be the beginning of an ongoing, continued and intensified cooperation among peace forces -- this concept taken in the broadest sense -- in the world at large today.

All peace forces in the world should now make an almost superhuman effort to stop the arms race and eliminate -- abolish -- all nuclear weapons on earth.

Our congress shall be a major, significant and valuable contribution to this vital goal -- to safeguard peace and the future of humanity.

Organizer Interviewed

PM151451 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 12 Oct 86 Morning Edition P 5

[APN Correspondent Ilya Baranikas interview with Hermod Lannung, Danish political and public figure, under the heading "Preventing a Nuclear Catastrophe"]

[Excerpts] A world congress dedicated to International Peace Year is to take place 15-19 October at Copenhagen's largest exhibition complex, the Bella Center. Ilya Baranikas, APN correspondent in Denmark, met with Hermod Lannung, chairman of the International Preparatory Committee for the Congress and well-known Danish Political and public figure, who gave a special interview for IZVESTIYA. [passage omitted]

[Barnikas] The road to convening the World Congress was not easy. It is a well known fact that, as its organizer, you have not only had to do a vast amount of preparatory work but have also had to deflect attacks by reactionary forces trying to discredit the congress and present it as a measure "inspired by Moscow" and "Advantageous to the Kremlin." [Paragraph continues]

The aim of these circles was to scare off various parties and organizations from taking part in the forum.

[Lannung] Unfortunately, they were partly successful in this. The Danish Social Democratic Party gave up beneath the onslaught of the concentrated propaganda campaign of lies. True, the congress delegates will include a large number of Danish Social Democrats as private persons or representatives of nonpolitical organizations. They have a great many inspiring examples in the shape of social democratic figures from other countries. It is enough to name (Bernt Karlsson), deputy foreign minister [as published] of neighboring Sweden. All in all, there are certainly enough famous names among the congress participants: Costa Gomes, former Portuguese president; Nino Pasti, former general and Italian senator; Alfred Nzo, secretary general of the African National Congress (ANC) of the Republic of South Africa (RSA); (Radzhendra Kumari Badzhnay), Indian Parliamentary deputy; and many others.

As expected, representatives of 132 countries and 60 international organizations will be taking part in the congress -- approximately 2,500 people in all, who are united by their common wish -- to prevent a nuclear catastrophe. Many of these people are going to great material expense to come to Copenhagen.

I have had to suffer real persecution from local opponents of detente. They have tried, in particular, to speculate precisely on the money issue. The total expenditure on the congress is estimated to be 2.5 million krone -- where have the organizers acquired the means, they ask? In actual fact there is nothing supernatural involved here: More than half of this sum is accounted for by the fees paid by the participants and the rest we collected through voluntary donations made by private individuals and organizations.

[Baranikas] As far as is known, attempts were made to "stifle" the congress through hotel owners. It is suspicious that they unanimously demanded that the congress organizers pay for the delegates' stay in advance for the entire period. The incident is clearly unprecedented in Denmark, where this kind of payment in advance is not usual....

[Lannung] The association of hotel owners came up with the absurd demand of "money in advance." But it did not succeed in setting up a total "hotel blockade" -- the majority of delegates will nevertheless be staying at hotels. A few hundred people will have to be put up in private apartments, and in this respect there will be no problem -- a great many ordinary Danes have offered free accomodation to the congress participants. Examples of selfless work by peace movement activists are constantly to be found in the process of preparing this forum of peace-loving forces: without begrudging time and asking for no reward, people are trying to make as great a contribution as possible to its preparation, regarding this as an integral part of the general struggle against the nuclear threat.

In all my long life -- and I am only 1 month away from 91 -- I do not remember seeing such a masive upsurge in the antiwar movement as Denmark has witnessed in recent years. When the annual peace demonstrations are held at the end of October up to 100,000 people gather in Copenhagen's town hall square. And the annual spring marches? You remember, on 24 March this year it poured rain all day, but people walked 16 kilometres as part of the demonstration, carrying banners demanding that nuclear tests be stopped. Thousands of people! [passage omitted]

KARPOV: INF DEAL POSSIBLE WITHOUT SDI LINK

Remarks in London

LD142123 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 2044 GMT 14 Oct 86

[Text] The Soviet Union's chief arms negotiator tonight in London offered a glimmer of hope on an America-Soviet arms deal.

Mr Viktor Karpov, speaking after a longer-than-expected meeting with Mrs Thatcher, said a deal on European medium range nuclear arms -- including British-based cruise missiles -- was possible without it being linked to the USA scrapping their Star Wars project.

This appeared to be a significant move away from the stance taken by the Soviets at the Reykjavik summit.

Mr Karpov told a press conference: "We do not deny the possibility of finding a solution to medium range nuclear weapons in Europe separately from the space and nuclear offensive arms."

He said the Russians did not seek to exploit the differences between the U.S. and their European allies.

But the move could be seen as an attempt by the Russians in their new high-profile diplomacy to put the pressure on President Reagan.

In Reykjavik the Russians firmly linked the scrapping of star wars to the other issues. But before the talks collapsed great strides had been made in agreeing to cut dramatically medium range nuclear missiles in Europe and Soviet Asia.

Mr Karpov's talks with Mrs Thatcher were the second time in 24 hours that she was drawn to centre stage on international arms control. On Monday night President Reagan telephoned her a few hours before he went on television to give the American people a robust defence of his negotiating stance. During the 15 minute chat Mr Reagan told her his personal version of the summit and discussed the way ahead. Then came Mr Karpov's visit.

The fact that the Soviet authorities have taken the rare step of ordering a top official to seek a meeting with the prime minster herself demonstrates the importance they attach to Britain's role in disarmament talks. Normally Britain's briefing by the Soviets would be at ambassador level.

Mr Karpov's meetings with Mrs Thatcher and Baroness Young, deputy foreign secretary, were arranged while he was in Reykjavik as part of Mr Gorbachev's team on Saturday. Late today he flew to Bonn to explain the Russian position to the West German Government before going to Moscow.

After the one-and-a-half hours of talks with Mrs Thatcher, Mr Karpov spoke to the world's press outside No. 10 Downing street -- the first time such a high-ranking Russian envoy has done so.

Mrs Thatcher gave full-hearted support to Mr Reagan's defence of his Star Wars project.

But Mr Karpov described the talks as "a useful discussion" before ending his impromptu press briefing in the middle of Downing Street by inviting reporters and camera crew back to the Soviet Embassy for a full press conference.

At the press conference Mr Karpov was repeatedly questioned on why the Soviets in Reykjavik had insisted on linking star wars and the other issues, medium and long-range missiles. He replied: "The Soviets suggested a complex solution at Reykjavik." Russia had also suggested a series of test ban talks, which could also be considered separately, he said.

When pressed to name a time and place for a new meeting with President Reagan, Mr Karpov replied simply "Geneva." He then said he was waiting for instructions from Moscow.

Later it appeared that this comment could have referred only to general discussions, probably at the level of government officials and not a Reagan-Gorbachev summit.

Mr Karpov refused to lay down any time limit for pondering the outcome of Reykjavik, but added: "It will be a speedy deliberation."

He disagreed with Baroness Young, who said after her meeting with him that Britain regarded it as "a step backwards" by the Soviet Union in making progress achieved at Reykjavik hostage to an amendment to the Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty. He commented: "I believe Lady Young has the right to make her own assessment of what happened in Reykjavik. I have my right to disagree with her."

He declined to give details of his discussions with Mrs Thatcher saying that the exchanges were "confidential."

He felt that the star wars initiative "provides a false sense of security". He said: "If one side feels it has a shield so to speak it might in that situation imagine it could strike first and start a war."

Mr Karpov felt that the complex proposals put by the Soviets in Reykjavik represented "an historic opportunity" to change the course of events. President Reagan had said he wanted his star wars programme to be a programme of research and the Soviets had agreed. But they insisted that the programme should not go beyond research.

Reykjavik Briefing for FRG's SPD

LD151357 Hamburg DPA in German 1330 GMT 15 Oct 86

[Text] Bonn, 15 Oct (DPA) -- Viktor Karpov, head of the Soviet delegation at the Geneva disarmament negotiations, briefed the SPD [Social Democratic Party of Germany] on 15 October on the course of the Soviet-U.S. summit talks in Reykjavik. He met SPD disarmament expert Egon Bahr for this purpose.

SPD Executive Spokesman Wolfgang Clement announced that Karpov had given his views on the possible results coming out of the conference, which were also important to Europe. The further course of the negotiations in Geneva and Vienna had also been discussed.

Genscher Talk: No INF Linkage

LD151816 Hamburg DPA in German 1752 GMT 15 Oct 86

[Excerpts] Bonn, 15 Oct (DPA) -- For the Soviet Union there is evidently no linkage between a U.S. renunciation of the SDI research project and an agreement on the reduction of medium-range missiles. This emerges from a Foreign Ministry statement on a talk between between Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher and Viktor Karpov, the Soviet negotiating leader at the Geneva disarmament talks, in Bonn on 15 October.

According to this, Karpov confirmed the Soviet Union's readiness to continue negotiating on the whole spectrum of disarmament issues. In this regard, as far as medium-range missiles are concerned, a disarmament agreement could be achieved independently of other matters. [passage omitted]

Genscher expressed the view that the Reykjavik meeting had been "important and necessary." What was achieved there must be preserved and brought into the existing negotiating bodies. Genscher and Karpov also discussed a worldwide ban on chemical weapons, which, it is said, was not a topic in Reykjavik.

As well as Genscher, the federal chancellor's foreign policy adviser, Horst Teltschik, and the SPD were briefed on the talks in Reykjavik on Wednesday. The partner in the talks on the SPD side was disarmament expert Egon Bahr.

Remarks to FRG Press

LD151854 Hamburg DPA in German 1825 GMT 15 Oct 86

[Excerpt] Bonn 15 Oct (DPA) -- Despite the foundering of the Soviet summit meeting in Reykjavik, the Soviet Union is still prepared to negotiate with the United States on a reduction of medium-range missiles and a comprehensive nuclear test ban and to (?conclude) appropriate agreements. This was stated on Wednesday, 15 October, by the Soviet chief negotiator in Geneva, Viktor Karpov, in Bonn, where he had briefed the Federal Government on behalf of party chief Mikhail Gorbachev on the results of Reykjavik.

At the same time, Karpov stressed at a news conference in the Soviet Embassy that agreements on long-range strategic weapons remain possible for Moscow if the United States were to dispense with the development of the SDI program. The testing of such "space-based" weapons system beyond laboratory testing was clearly forbidden by the U.S.-Soviet ABM treaty (on missile defense).

The meeting in Iceland foundered on the dispute over the U.S. SDI program. Karpov stated that it was primarily the United States that now had to draw the conclusions from Reykjavik. Moscow was prepared to continue the dialogue for the purpose of overcoming the differences of opinion, on the basis of that progress that had been made at the summit.

In response to a question on whether he considered a new summit meeting between Gorbachev and President Ronald Reagan in the United States possible in the foreseeable future -- before the end of this year -- he said that this depended not on the Soviet Union, but on the U.S. side. [passage omitted]

OTHER SPECIAL ENVOYS SPEAK ON REYKJAVIK RESULTS

Bessmertnykh News Conference in Paris

LD151344 Moscow TASS in English 1250 GMT 15 Oct 86

[Text] Paris October 15 TASS -- Visiting Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Aleksandr Bessmertnykh has met here with representatives of the mass media of France and other countries to brief them on the results of the Soviet-U.S. summit meeting in Reykjavik and explain the meaning of Soviet initiatives for nuclear disarmament and a lasting peace.

Bessmertnykh Talk with Craxi

LD152030 Moscow TASS in English 1904 GMT 15 Oct 86

[Text] Rome October 15 TASS -- Aleksandr Bessmertnykh, a deputy minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, who arrived in Rome today under an agreement between the two sides, was received by Bettino Craxi, prime minister of Italy, and briefed him under instructions from Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, on the Soviet-American summit meeting in Reykjavik.

Semenov Briefing for Koivisto

LD151813 Helsinki International Service in Finnish 1600 GMT 15 Oct 86

[Text] President of the Republic Mauno Koivisto met this afternoon with the Soviet special ambassador, Vladimir Semenov, who accounted for his country's viewpoints on the Reykjavik summit. Soviet Ambassador to Finland Vladimir Sobolev was also received by the president. Special Ambassador Semenov led the Soviet delegation to the SALT I talks in Helsinki in 1969-72.

President Koivisto and special Ambassador Semenov agreed that efforts must be continued after the meeting for a development in the superpower talks.

Aleksandrov Meeting in Denmark

LD160316 Moscow TASS in English 1902 GMT 15 Oct 86

[Text] Copenhagen October 15 TASS -- Danish Prime Ministe Poul Schluter today received a special Soviet envoy, Ambassador A.M. Aleksandrov, who briefed him on the results of the meeting between Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and U.S. President Ronald Reagan in Reykjavik.

Petrovskiy Call on Perez de Cuellar

LD160424 Moscow TASS in English 2157 GMT 15 Oct 86

[Text] New York October 15 TASS -- Vladimir Petrovskiy, a deputy minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, today called on United Nations Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar and briefed him on the results of the Soviet-American summit meeting in Reykjavik.

MILITARY SPOKESMAN: INF-SDI LINKAGE IN FORCE

PM151601 Rotterdam NRC HANDELSBALD in Dutch 13 Oct 86 p 1

[Interview with Soviet General Staff spokesman Navy Captain Yuriy Beketov by Ramon van den Boogaard: "The Soviet Union Returns to 'Linkage'"]

[Text] Moscow, 13 Oct -- The Soviet - U.S. negotiations on nuclear arms in Geneva will continue, but a separate accord on medium-range missiles in Europe (INF) is impossible unless Washington abandons further preparations for SDI, a spokesman for the Soviet General Staff told NRC HANDELSBLAD in an interview in Moscow this morning.

Navy Captain Yuriy Beketov said in an initial Soviet military comment on the Reykjavik summit that the Soviet proposals "form a package from which it is impossible (for the Americans) to take only the elements which suit them and leave those in which they have no interest."

His statements made it clear that Moscow has returned to the line from before the summit in Geneva last year: A separate agreement on SS-20's, cruise missiles, and Pershings depends on U.S. readiness to abandon its SDI space shield. The so-called "linkage" between space arms and other topics being discussed in Geneva by the Americans and the Russians (European and strategic missiles) had not, during and after the Geneva summit, been officially thrown overboard by the Soviet Union, but it was no longer mentioned, as a result of which the Western side put some faith in "Reykjavik" as a change of separate accords.

Beketov was involved as an "expert" in the SALT II and START negotiations, and in the present talks in Geneva on European, strategic, and space arms.

The problem for Moscow, he said, is that the Americans may well have declared their willingness in Reykjavik and Geneva to extend the ABM treaty, but they interpret this treaty (on antimissile systems) in such a way that the further development of SDI outside the laboratory is permitted. Moscow seems to have the same stance as it did before November 1985 -- that the ABM treaty and its appendices rule out SDI development.

The fact that it is now impossible in Geneva to isolate certain sections of the overall "package" and to ignore others was illustrated by Beketov with an example from the recent past. In a SALT II protocol, he said, it was agreed that further negotiations on cruise missiles would take place, but these were never held.

Beketov denied that on the subject of "linkage" Soviet leader Gorbachev had been "accommodating" in Geneva and "hard" in Reykjavik. The difference is, he said, that last year it was a first meeting between Gorbachev and Reagan and that at the time the Geneva talks on nuclear arms were only 1 year old. Now that we are a year further on the "working meeting in Reykjavik has shown exactly where the two sides stand," Beketov said. He denied that the difference in the Soviet approach to the two meetings could be the result of increased influence by the Soviet military top on foreign policyk or even of opposition by the military to Gorbachev's approach to arms questions.

According to Beketov the link between SDI and possible accords is "not a military but a political question." Moscow's foreign policy, he said, is determined by "party, societal, and scientific interests." "We in the military do not dictate policy."

He also repeated Soviet positions well known before the Geneva summit, that a military-technical response to SDI "will be adequate, cheaper, and more effective," and that here specific "measures against SDI" will be under consideration.

UK OFFICIAL COUNTERED ON SDI LINKAGE 'INSISTENCE'

LD160442 Moscow in English to Great Britain and Ireland 2000 GMT 15 Oct 86

[Nikolay Borin commentary]

[Excerpts] Speaking on the World Service of the BBC today, the deputy foreign secretary, Lady Young, said this in part: We see the Soviet insistence when so much progress has truly been made over a great many very important areas. Insistence on linking this to the Americans giving up SDI was in fact a step back from their previus negotiating position. We think that, in fact, they played the card which they knew the Americans could not pick up. Nikolay Borin of our staff has this comment.

I'd say that statement by Lady Young is pretty unfounded. To begin with Moscow was prepared to accept the nuclear zero option for Europe. It's the American delegation that made a step back when it tried to return the talks to the interim option, providing not for the scrapping but only for the reduction of medium-range missiles in Europe. But the Soviet side did not let the Americans make this step back. [passage omitted]

The Soviet side took another considerable step forward in Reykjavik. It agreed to put aside the question of the British and French nuclear forces. In fact, the Soviet Union accepted the idea that the British and French nuclear forces would remain the only nuclear stop on the nuclear-free map of Europe. Mikhail Gorbachev described that as a serious concession at the talks with the United States. But at the same time it was a concession that took London's official stand into account.

One should be out of touch with reality to claim that the Soviet position in Reykjavik was a step back. It seems London, on its side, capitulates before the United States' desire to bring SDI from laboratories to space.

The agreement on Britain's participation in SDI contains a special reservation saying that any plans to lead the program out of the research stage should be coordinated with the American allies.

Does Lady Young's blind faith in SDI mean that London has virtually given up the mechanism that controls this condition of its participation in SDI? The reply to this question would be all the more relevant since it is Washington's attempt to deploy weapons in space that turned out to be the stumbling block in the way of reaching historic agreement in Reykjavik.

WHITE HOUSE LAUNCHES JUSTIFICATION CAMPAIGN

Pros, Cons Write on SDI

LD160914 Moscow Television Service in Russian 2005 GMT 15 Oct 86

[From "The World Today" program presented by Eduard Mnatsakov]

[Text] In an attempt somehow to justify the unconstructive position of the United States at the Reykjavik talks, the White House has now launched a campaign aimed at U.S. public opinion. The U.S. President, Secretary of State Shultz, and Regan, the head of the White House staff, have joined in this, along with other high-ranking representatives of the U.S. Government. Their actions, the ABC television company reports, have taken on a somewhat frenzied aspect.

THE WASHINGTON POST published an interesting report today. It has discovered that on the eve of the meeting in Iceland a group of ultraright American figures sent Reagan a letter demanding that he immediately give the order to start deploying the space defense systems within the star wars program. The newspaper reports that this group includes Brzezinski, former national security aide to the President; former Secretary of State Haig; Kirkpatrick, former U.S. permanent UN representative; Edward Teller, father of the American hydrogen bomb; and a few others. What can one say? These are all famous personalities who have already gained sad notoriety as knights of the Cold War. They and their like incessantly exert pressure on the Reagan administration, trying to push ahead the militarization of space.

I cannot but cite another report from THE WASHINGTON POST -- this is quite different in character. As the newspaper writes, over 700 U.S. scientists have put their signature to a pledge declaring that under no circumstances will they ever take a direct or indirect part in work or research connected with the SDI program. They include 15 Nobel Prize winners for physics and chemistry.

Shultz Briefs Allies, Defends SDI

PM151131 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 15 Oct 86 Morning Edition p 4

[Own correspondent V. Antonov report: "NATO: Consultations With Partners"]

[Text] Brussels -- Literally within a few hours of the end of the Soviet-U.S. summit in Reykjavik U.S. Secretary of State G. Shultz arrived in Brussels.

A sitting of the NATO Council special session at the level of foreign minister and permanent representatives of this Western military-political organization's member countries has been held at the North Atlantic bloc's headquarters here. The working session took place in an atmosphere of heightened secrecy. Commentators here point out that the U.S. diplomatic leader informed his allies about the course of the talks in Reykjavik between M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and U.S. President R. Reagan, and on the position taken by the U.S. side there.

At a press conference held at the end of the session G. Shultz made a short statement in which he determinedly defended the "importance and expediency" for the United States and its bloc partners of continuing the development [razrabotka] of SDI, emphasizing its exclusively defensive character. Local and foreign journalists received no concrete reply to the numerous questions put to the U.S. secretary of state as to why the U.S. Administration needs the development [razrabotka] of the "star wars" program.

At the press conference journalists were also given a statement by Lord Carrington, NATO secretary general. It notes in particular that the Soviet-U.S. summit in Reykajavik created certain preconditions for progress across the whole range of East-West relations. In this connection the NATO allies stated that an opportunity has appeared for achieving significant progress on a number of aspects of disarmament and noted the importance of the energetic continuation of those efforts at the correspondent talks.

Poindexter 'Counterattack', Reaction

PM151523 Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 15 Oct 86 p 3

[TASS correspondent I. Ignatyev telephone dispatch specially written for KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA: "The Echo of Reykjavik"]

[Text] Washington, 14 Oct -- Admiral John Poindexter looked somewhat tense, standing behind the podium in the White House press room. Carefully scrutinizing the journalists packed tightly in the room, he seemed to be trying to guess what they would write in their articles and commentaries. Even this surprise briefing was unusual, held on a Monday when, to mark the Columbus Day public holiday, all federal offices were closed. Another unusual aspect was the fact that instructions to "prime the press" were issued to the admiral, assistant to the President for national security affairs, who does not regard reporters with particular favor and tries to avoid them whenever possible. On the handful of occasions when, during his 10 months in this responsible position, he had decided to "share with" journalists "views" which the White House wanted published by the press, that was usually done only on the strict understanding that the name of the "high-ranking administration spokesman" was not to be revealed.

Now, however, everything was different. One American colleague summed up the completely obvious reason behind the sudden changes. He had remarked even prior to the briefing that now, following the meeting in Reykjavik, the administration "will have to try to put a brave face on a sorry business." Actually, Poindexter himself made no secret of the reason why he suddenly had to meet representatives of the Washington press corps. In his words, the White House decided to "brief" the journalists on "how the discussions went and what we achieved" in the capital of Iceland. That was a kind of counterattack on the numerous press and television commentaries and statements by eminent U.S. politicians and experts on military-strategic questons who had already made their negative assessment of the fact that an historic opportunity had been missed by the White House through its pathological unwillingness to make any compromises whatsoever on the "star wars" question.

Many people were frankly perplexed by the fact that the President returned empty-handed from Reykjavik. "A unique chance existed in the capital of Iceland to reach a major accord on arms control, but the United States preferred not to take advantage of it," Princeton University Professor Stephen Cohen declared. "After all, the Russians arrived there ready to conclude an accord. But the U.S. side displayed its worst face. [paragraph continues]

"The American people now understand that the Reagan administration still believes only in the political virtue of the arms race. Desire on both sides is needed to conclude an accord, but in Reykjavik this was displayed by Mikhail Gorbachev alone."

Similar opinions were expressed by two other major authorities in this sphere -- Gerard Smith, former head of the U.S. delegation at the SALT I Treaty talks, and Paul Warnke, former head of the U.S. delegation at the SALT II Treaty talks. They openly pointed out the main reason why the summit meeting failed to produce specific results. The administration, G. Smith concluded, made a mistake in deciding that preparations for "star wars" would lead to establishment of arms control. "President Reagan," Paul Warnke stressed in his turn, "faced in Reykjavik the choice between arms control and the 'star wars' program. He chose 'star wars,' and that was incorrect."

Reaction in the U.S. Congress was no less stormy. Last November, on his return from Geneva, the President reported on the results of the first Soviet-U.S. summit meeting in a long time. Then he was welcomed with prolonged ovations at a joint session of the two chambers of the supreme U.S. legislative body. This time the legislators decided not to invite the head of the administration, while applause was heard only from Republican Party members, and not even all of them. President Reagan, Maryland Republican Senator C. Mathias stated, made a "mistake" by opting for "the theoretical possibilities of the 'star wars' program instead of the practical realities of substantial arms reductions." Eminent Democratic Party figure Senator Edward Kennedy was even more frank in his statement. "There was a tremendous historic chance in Iceland," he said, "but it was sacrified to the uncertainty linked with SDI."

The very same feelings are shared by ordinary Americans. Democratic Congressman Thomas Downey, who was in his electoral district of Long Island, a part of New York City, a few days ago, stressed that the voters are disappointed. "Having talked with people, I got the impression that they really wanted to see some results. But the administration's commitment to arms is obviously greater than the desire for arms control," the congressman remarked.

The White House is now making feverish efforts to guide public opinion in the direction it wants, before it -- in the words of NBC-TV -- "crystallizes" finally in a negative assessment of the administration's actions. So Adm Poindexter and other high-ranking official spokesmen have to explain "how the discussions went" and to give a reason why the administration managed "to let slip the important accords" proposed by the Soviet.

SOVIET ACCESS TO U.S. PRESS CENTER 'LIMITED'

LD152343 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1745 GMT 15 Oct 86

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Vitaliy Sobolev; report by special correspondent Andrey Ptashnikov]

[Text] We flew to Reykjavik with hope and great interest -- I am speaking of the group of Soviet journalists accredited to the Soviet-U.S. working summit. With hope, because we so much would have liked to tell our listeners, readers, and viewers of the attainment at this meeting of real progress, of a weighty accord on maintaining and strengthening peace on the planet; and the interest was entirely natural, for when might one visit Iceland again, the most northerly country on the European continent?

After all, not all that much has been written about it, nor has much movie or television filming been made of it.

No doubt the same feelings were experienced by other journalists from leading newspapers, magazines, and from television and radio who had flown to Rejkjavik from almost all over the world. Althegther more than 2,000 of them gathered. Four press centers opened at once: an international, a Soviet, a U.S., and an Icelandic.

The representatives of the Soviet mass media had no special information on the course of the conversations between Comrade Gorbachev and President Reagan, since, according to a mutual agreement between the sides, these conversations were of strictly confidential nature. So the journalists could only guess how the talks were going. The only opportunity to obtain any information at all was a press conference by experts and representatives of both delegations' press groups, and press conferences were given almost every day in the press centers.

Here one fact is of significance: Admission to the Soviet press center, which incidentally was one of the first to open, was open to all, while access to the U.S. press center was strictly limited, especially for USSR journalist. As soon as this became known, consideration was given to the question of admitted only a few U.S. correspondents to our press center, but it was subsequently decided to leave things as they were, so the bad example turned out to be noncontagious. In truth, we had nothing to hide. The approach of the Soviet delegation to the Reykjavik summit was well-known.

As you know, comrades, altogether there were four conversations betwen comrade gorbachev and the U.S. President. The last was an additonal one, so it is natural that most attention was riveted upon it. Most of the journalists were in the city's central hall at the time, the place where the previously announced press conference by Comrade Gorbachev was to be held. For several hours they did not move from the television sets which were carrying a relay from television cameras set up right in front of the Hofdi House, where the talks were taking place. At last the participants appeared on the screen. What had they agreed on? How had the talks ended? These questions were of concern to all.

An hour later Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev gave a detailed account of it all at a press conference which was relayed directly not only to Moscow but to the capitals of a number of other countries. Yes, unfortunately, the Reykjavik meeting did not bring the desired results. This happened through no fault of the Soviet Union. This was perfectly understood by all present in the hall. I say this with such assurance because, immediately after the press conference, I spoke to many journalist and none of them were in any dobut that it was the U.S. side's reluctance to renounce implementation of the SDI progrma which made it impossible to achieve success at Reykjavik. The Soviet delegation's position was as constructive as it could possibly be, a Norwegian television and radio correspondent noted, for example. It fully corresponds to the interest of the peoples of West Europe, of the whole planet, and it is a great pity that in the end this position was not supported by the U.S. President.

Indeed, it is a pity. And yet, can one say that the Soviet-U.S. meeting in Reykjavik was useless? Of course not. This meeting was a great event, as Comrade Gorbachev stressed speaking on Soviet television. It prepared a possible step forward toward a real shift toward improvement, if the United States finally adopts a realistic position and renounces illusions in its appraisals.

PRAVDA EDITORIAL ON AFTERMATH, 'TIME FOR ACTION'

PM151740 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Oct 86 First Edition p 1

[Editorial: "After Reykjavik: Time for Action" -- capitalized passages are as published]

[Text] The whole world is discussing the results of the Soviet-American summit meeting in Reykjavik. It was a major political event in international life and in the struggle against the arms race, for the prohibition and elimination of nuclear weapons, and for the removal of the threat of war from mankind. The consequences of this event will long affect international relations.

At the Reykjavik meeting the Soviet Union attached paramount importance to the main questions of world poltcs -- the ending of the arms race and nuclear disarmament. What was place on the negotiating table was whole package of major measures that, had they been adopted, would have ushered in a new era in mankind's life -- a nuclear-free era. That is the essence of the Soviet proposals, which promise to culminate in a cardinal breakthrough in the world situation, the possibility of which was obvious and real.

The Soviet side's position at the Reykjavik meeting was honest and open. It was based on the principles of equality and identical security and took into account the interests of both countries, their allies, and the peoples of all states. The Soviet compromise proposals put forward at the meeting were a specific expression of the new approach toward the burning problems of our time and the new thinking.

THE FIRST PROPOSAL related to strategic offensive armaments. The Soviet side advocated a 50-percent reduction in them over the course of the first 5 years and subsequently their total elimination, as envisaged in the CPSU Central Committee general secretary's statement of 15 January this year.

THE SECOND PROPOSAL concerned medium-range missiles. It was proposed that the Soviet and American missiles of this class in Europe be totally eliminated in order to free our continent's peoples from the fear of nuclear catastrophe and then to progress further -- toward the elimination of all nuclear weapons.

THE THIRD QUESTION that formed an organic part of the package of Soviet proposals and was put to the American side is associated with the existing ABM Treaty and the prohibition of nuclear tests. The raising of this question is perfectly logical, since it is necessary to prevent anything that might undermine equality in the course of disarmament. When nuclear potentials are being radically reduced it is logical and necessary to preclude any possiblity of the creation of weapons of a new type ensuring military superiority. In view of this the Soviet side proposed measures to strengthen the ABM Treaty along with a pledge not to withdraw from [vykhodit iz] it for the duration of the 10 years over which the nuclear potentials of the USSR and the United States would be eliminated.

These are bold, imaginative proposals designed to get the cause of nuclear disarmament moving so that nuclear weapons can be totally eliminated by the end of the century. This process, the Soviet Union believes, must be subject ot the most rigorous verification [kontrol], of which our country favors any forms.

During the sharp debates that developed in Reykjavik the Soviet side, desiring to reach a mutually acceptable compromise, made major new concessions. As a result a consensus was reached on questions of both strategic arms and medium-range missiles. However, it was not possible to embody this consensus in accords binding upon the sides because of the U.S. Administration's stubborn refusal to create the conditions for their implementation by strengthening ABM practices [rezhim PRO] and adopting pledges that were the same for both sides.

It was on this issue that a real collision between the two approaches in world politics toward vital problems like ending the arms race and banning nuclear weapons took place in Reykjavik. The American side insisted that the United States be able to carry out research and testing of everyting relating to the SDI not only in laboratories but far beyond them, including in space. Thus the Washington administration graphically demonstrated that, believing that it has the technological edge, it is still hoping to attain the unattainable -- military superiority over the Soviet Union -- by using the SDI as the route to the militarization of outer space. The world has again been able to see for itself that the Washington administration has the same thing on its mind as the American military-industrial complex and is in the latter's power.

Nonetheless, the Reykjavik meeting was not in vain. Much work was done there and tremendous experience was acquired. Now no one can act as they did before. The meeting paved the way for a possible step forward toward a real change for the better. The ball is still in the U.S. court; it is time its leaders at last abandoned their illusions and adopted a realistic posture. The platform proposed by the Soviet Union in Reykjavik offers a historic opportunity for a cardinal solution of the problems of war and peace. Everything must be done to ensure that this opportunity is exploited in the vital interests of the USSR and U.S. peoples and in the interests of all mankind. A qualitatively new situation has now been created and the struggle for nuclear disarmament has reached a higher level.

Approving M.S. Gorbachev's activity at the meeting with R. Reagan, the CPSU Central Committee Politburo believes that it is necessary to continue to build up efforts aimed at radical reductions and the total elimination of nuclear weapons. Contacts and talks, including those at Geneva, on the whole complex of questions of nuclear and space arms must be continued on the basis of the platform put forward by the Soviet side in Reykjavik.

The Soviet people ardently support the position adopted by M.S. Gorbachev at the Reykjavik meeting, a postition that combines firmness of principle with flexibility in the quest for the necessary compromises. This is a living embodiment of the line adopted by the 27th CPSU Congress of delivering mankind from the nuclear threat, preventing the militarization of space, strengthening the cause of peace and universal security, and ensuring broad, honest, mutually advantageous international cooperation. The Soviet Union will continue to follow this line. "We shall act," M.S. Gorbachev declared. "We will not abandon our line of peace and of struggling against the arms race, to prohibit and eliminate nuclear weapons, and to remove the threat from the entire globe. And I am confident that we are not alone in that struggle."

What happened in Reykjavik must be a powerful incentive for all peoples, public organizations, and the governments of all states, irrespective of their orientation, to realize the necessity of joining in the common struggle for the normalization of the international situation and a way out of the deadlocks.

The time has come for action. Resolute action. The fate of all mankind depends on it.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA: REYKJAVIK NOT 'ONLY NEGATIVE'

PM151431 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 15 Oct 86 First Edition p 4

[A. Golts "Observer's Notes": "Time for Decisive Action"]

[Text] For 2 days -- 11 and 12 October -- we lived in expectation. And these are not just words. The word "Reykjavik" became a byword for hope of improving the international situation. It was heard on Moscow streets, in plant shops, in student auditoriums, on buses and suburban electric trains. I think this was the case in many other cities in the world. Millions upon millions of people throughout the world sincerely wished for the success of the meeting between M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and U.S. President R. Reagan.

Those who believed that the Soviet representatives would display during the talks a truly innovatory approach to complex foreign policy problems were not disappointed. The USSR, the Czechoslovak newspaper RUDE PRAVO points out, displayed the maximum of political will in the search for an agreement with the United States.

It was our country that advanced the initiative for an extraordinary meeting of the two countries' top leaders. People in the USSR could not be apathetic to the fact that the important Soviet-American accords reached in Geneva almost a year ago were threatened with being wrecked and that the talks on nuclear and space arms had reached an impasse. It had become perfectly obvious that those talks needed new boosts and new directions. Only a summit meeting could provide them.

The Soviet side made very serious preparations for the talks at the Hofdi Villa. It drew up an entire package of major proposals whose realization would lead to a real breakthrough in all directions of the struggle to limit nuclear weapons and make it possible to really avert the threat of nuclear war and begin moving toward a nuclear-free world.

Thus, the question of reducing strategic arms has seemed insoluble for long years. American politicians have groundlessly accused the USSR of not wanting adequate reductions. But an agreement to reduce by 50 percent each of the components of both the Soviet and the American strategic triads was virtually elaborated in the Icelandic capital on the basis of the Soviet proposal. Ground-based strategic missiles (including the so-called heavy ones, which particularly frighten Washington), intercontinental submarine-launched missiles, and strategic bombers would be subject to a reduction by half.

Thanks to the constructive Soviet approach, the sides also got really close to solving the problem of medium-range missiles. A mutually acceptable draft was drawn up, proposing the total destruction of such missiles on the European continent. At the same time, it allowed the United States to have 100 warheads on its territory, and the Soviet Union to have 100 warheads on missiles deployed in Asia.

Those who have attentively followed the difficult talks on this question will at once notice that that draft embodied on the main points of what was once the U.S. Administration's beloved creation, the "zero option." In taking it as the basis of a future agreement, our country paid a certain price [shla na opredelennyye izderzhki]. [paragraph continues]

For the entire nuclear potential of Britain and France was preserved totally intact. What is more, this potential, which is fully integrated into NATO strategic calculations, would continue to be built up and improved.

Of course, the USSR did not make these concessions at all as a result of its "weakness," as Washington sometimes tries to make out. On the contrary, awareness of our country's might gives the Soviet leadership the possibility of acting effectively in the new historical situation. Today the primitive arithmetic of the nuclear balance, which frequently does not elucidate but obscures the crux of the matter, must be replaced by the iher mathematics of peaceful coexistence.

It goes without saying that on entering the crucial stage of reducing nuclear arms each side must be certain that the other is not secretly violating the agreement that has been reached. This is precisely why the USSR insists on very strict monitoring [kontrol]. The Americans had no objections here.

They emerged when the talk turned to another problem: a guarantee that neither side will strive for military superiority or prepare fundamentally new types of arms to that end. This is why the Soviet position provides for the strengthening of the mechanisms curbing the arms race -- the ABM Treaty above all -- for a mutual obligation by the USSR and the United States not to avail themselves for 10 years of their right to withdraw from the treaty, and for strict observance of all its provisions.

The Soviet Union realistically evaluates the situation and realizes how engrossed Washington is in its "Strategic Defense Initiative." Proceding from this, the Soviet side did not object to laboratory tests within the SDI framework -- so that Wasihington could finally ascertain the potential of that system. As we see, all the proposals were reasonable and constructive. The Soviet side had sufficient political will and political courage alike.

Unfortunately, precisely there very important qualities were lacking in the U.S. Administration, which proved incapable of rising to the level of the new political thinking. Washington got stuck, as it were, in its desire to test everything relating to SDI not only in the laboratories but also outside them, including in space. As Comrade M.S. Gorbachev said at the press conference, the U.S. President, clearly seeking to shift the blame, tired to accuse the Soviet side of wrecking the signing of very important agreements allegedly because of one word.

Of course, it is not a matter of a word. The point is that by agreeing to full-scale tests within the SDI framework the USSR would thereby agree also the Washington's attempts to achieve military superiority and to open up a new channel of the arms race. Clearly, the Soviet Union cannot forego its security and that of its friends and allies.

As for the U.S. Administration's position, it is perfectly obvious that imperial ambitions and the interests of the military-industiral complex predominate over the interests of mankind. The events that have occurred attest that the U.S. leaders are so far not taking the path of a constructive policy but the path of political intrigue, on which they are reckoning on securing unilateral military advantages. Never until Reykjavik had our states been so close to signing very important agreements ensuring not the limitation, as had been the case previously, but the substanial reduction of nuclear arsenals. It was Washington's fault that this historic chance was not utilized.

I would not like to think so, but it seems that some people in the American leadership considered that the tasks of the Reykjavik meeting had been resolved on its very first day -- that is, when the Congress' House of Representatives, yielding to shameless pressure from the White House, agreed to fund further tests of nuclear weapons, the deployment of strategic arms that undermine the SALT II treaty, the production of binary chemical ammunition, and experiments within the framework of the "star wars" program. They put pressure on the congressmen, assuring them that, if they did not lift their restrictions on those militarist programs, the President, you see, would have nothing with which to "influence" the Russians. And is this not why, having come empty-handed to Reykjavik, the Americans proved unable to take advantage of the super-favorable opportunities created by the Soviet proposals?

But does this mean that the meeting had only a negative outcome? It would be wrong to think that. For the meeting showed that agreements which only yesterday seemed unreachable can, in principle, be reached. What was done in Reykjavik cannot be struck out. And this experience must do service in future contacts between the USSR and the United States. It is the Soviet Union's opinion that all is not yet lost. There is the possibility of building on what was achieved in Reykjavik to reach agreements which would make a summit meeting in Washington real and possible. America must ponder on the Soviet proposals.

The realities of the nuclear age cannot be brushed aside. For Hamlet's question "To be or not to be?" right now faces the planet in the literal and not the abstract-philosophical sense. And in order to "be" and guarantee mankind's existence, it is necessary to struggle to improve the international situation. Let us recall Shakespeare's lines: "Whether 'tis nobler in the mind to suffer the slings and arrows of outrageous fortune, or to take arms against a sea of troubles, and by opposing end them?" Centuries have passed, and generations and historical situations have changed, but the nobility of the mind has always been tested by readiness to oppose evil without submitting to circumstances, even unfavorable ones. This evil today is nuclear war.

The CPSU Central Committee general secretary's press conference convinced everyone of the noble mind of our foreign policy. No, dejection is not characteristic of it, still less despair. For this policy is underpinned by the will of the majority of the planet's inhabitants. Today concern for the earth's fate has ceased to be the domain of governments and state leaders. It has become the concern of the peoples. Today the time for decisive action has arrived. Mankind will not let itself be led by those who impose on it an existence on the brink of the nuclear abyss. The Reykjavik meeting has shown that the forces of peace have a clear, realistic program which can and must be realized.

COMMENT FOCUSED ON SIGNIFICANCE, OUTCOME

Chernyshev on ABM Treaty

LD151701 Moscow TASS in English 1615 GMT 15 Oct 86

[Text] Moscow October 15 TASS -- TASS military news analyst Vladimir Chernyshev writes:

The proposal on strengthening the regime of the ABM Treaty is part of the package of major measures which the Soviet side submitted in Reykjavik and which, if accepted, would usher in the beginning of a new eppoch in mankind's life -- a post-nuclear one.

The ABM Treaty has been operating for more than 14 years now and is one of the solid foundations on which the relationships of the sides are built. The signing of the treaty became the recognition by both the Soviet Union and the United States of the objective interconnection between offensive and defensive weapons sytems.

"Effective measures to limit the ABM systems would be a substantial factor in curbing the arms race and would lead to a decrease in the risk of outbreak of war involving nuclear weapons", the treaty's preamble explicitly points out.

The document is called upon to perform two extremely important functions: firstly, to be a kind of brake, a restraining factor for the arms race, and secondly to serve as a fundamental framework for the entire arms limitation and reduction process.

During the currency of the ABM Treaty the USSR and the United States twice considered it jointly -- in 1977 and in 1982 -- and unanimously agreed that it continued to accord with their interests.

Actually, such an evaluation of the treaty by the two sides confirmed again and again that the interconnection between offensive and defensive arms is of ever lasting nature irrespective of what technical level the development has attained.

The significance of the ABM Treaty has particularly grown now. It has acquired a key importance. When in Reykjavik, the sides spoke of entering a situation when deep cuts in nuclear weapons and their elimination would begin in a foreseeably short period. Under such conditions it is of particular importance to exclude any possibilities for undermining parity during disarmament and to rule out the possibility of developing weapons of a new type which would ensure military superiority for one of the sides.

This is why the Soviet leader suggested that the two sides undertake not to exercise the right to withdraw from the treaty for ten years -- a period for complete elimination of strategic offensive arms -- and fully observe all its provisions and ban the testing of all space-based elements of an anti-missile defence system, except laboratory research and testing.

However, the U.S. side declined to strengthen the regime of the ABM Treaty and showed that it virtually sought to weaken and revise it in order to work out a large-scale anti-missile defence system for its own selfish purposes.

The U.S. President insisted that the United States should have a right to test everything relating to SDI and not only in laboratories, but outside them as well, including outer space.

Article five of the ABM Treaty forthrightly bans not only the deployment but also the development or testing of space-based ABM systems or their components. It means that the U.S. Administration tried to draw the USSR into U.S. dangerous undertaking the purpose of which was to revise and wreck the major document which ensures the possiblity of maintaining strategic stability.

The Soviet side firmly stated that it would never agree to assisting in such a case with its own hands. This is a matter of principle, a matter of national security of the Soviet Union.

Thus, endeavours to achieve military superiority through the SDI -- this is precisely the consideration which the U.S. Administration was guided by when refusing to strenghten the regime of the ABM Treaty -- did not make it possible to make decisions which were quite near at hand and which could have become historic for the entire nuclear and space epoch. No turn in world history came about, although it was possible.

Ivanov on W. Europeans' Fears

LD152235 Moscow World Service in English 1810 GMT 15 Oct 86

[Excerpts] Prime Minister Ruud Lubbers of Holland has called on the countries of Western Europe to hammer out a common platform with regard to the SDI of Washington. More on the subject from our observer Viktor Ivanov, who writes:

The statement of the Dutch prime minister reflected mounting fears among the West Europeans demanding a clear-cut assessment of the Star Wars programe. The feeling of alarm over the American plans for space militarization has grown further after Washington blocked the agreements reached at the summit meeting at Reykjavik. The solutions, coordinated in the capital of Iceland, gave Europe a unique chance to get rid of deadly medium-range nuclear weapons; yet the United States Administration proved unprepared to use this chance and thereby actually left its West European allies in NATO in the status of nuclear hostages.

An opportunity to begin radical cuts in strategic weapons, with a view to scrapping them eventually, was not used either. Instead, Washington offered its partners a dubious prospect of relying on American weapons in space as a guarantee of their security.

It would be natural to ask: What are defense systems against nuclear missiles needed for if these missiles are to be scrapped?

There is only one answer to this question. The space plans of Wahington conceal a desire to attain military supremacy, to secure a first-strike potential, since a closer look at the SDI shows that this project has nothing to do with defense. [passage omitted]

There is another question being asked: Hasn't the Soviet Union given up its agreement not to link the issue of Euromissiles with other aspects of disarmament?

No, it has not. On the other hand, this country still insists that the principle of equality and equal security be strictly observed as a guarantee of general peace. [passage omitted]

Various factors can start a military conflict. It may be a fault in the sophisticated space systems of the SDI or an event misinterpreted by computers. Meanwhile, the Europeans known very well what wars involving even conventional weapons can lead to. Nonetheless, the work done at Reykjavik was not in vain and the chances of ridding Europe of nuclear weapons are not lost. Yet to realize them, as the leader of the opposition Labor Party of Holland, Wim Van Velzen, said, no space shield should stand in the way of an arms control accord.

Zhurkin on U.S., Japanese Ties

OW131449 Tokyo NHK Television Network in Japanese 1100 GMt 13 Oct 86

[From "News Center 9" program: NHK newscaster Ichiro Kimura's interview with Zhurkin, deputy director of the United States of America and Canada Institute under the USSR Academy of Sciences and one of the spokesmen of the Soviet side at the Reykjavik summit talks; interview conducted in English with subtitles provided in Japanese; following is taken from the English — recorded; date not given]

[Text] [Kimura] Dr Zhurkin, we were really disappointed by the outcome.

[Zhurkin, interrupting] Me, too.

[Kimura] And SDI was certainly a stumbling block, but for us who are facing the threat of SS-20's, it is terribly real. And SDI does not even exist in a blueprint, and trading these two is very impractical in our view, Don't you agree with us?

[Zhukrin] Today SDI is not on the blueprint. SDI is on the verge of being deployed -- no question here, it will take years and years to deploy — but on the verge of components of the Strategic Defense Initiative machinery, I would say, being tested. So it is a reality, it is a reality today. And you know, if we start arguing about arms control issues, looking into some past grievances of 4, 5, 10 years, then every side will accumulate so many grievances that it will be impossible to move ahead. So, I think that it is one way of dealing with arms control, arms limitations and reductions. We should take elements of the situation and try to compare.

[Kimura] So now all the limits on strategic weapons and medium-range weapons and test bans; we lost all the limitations, and the Secretary General said at the press conference that we are coming to the turning point of going into the new arms race era. Will Russia go into unlimited arms race with the United States?

[Zhurkin] If to talk about the future really today, when everything is so much charged with emotion also, it is difficult to say, but I think that you noticed the statement in General Secretary Gorbachev's statement, the words that the Soviet Union will continue to strive for arms limitations and reductions, for nuclear disarmament, that we shall continue, and the Soviet Union will not stop its efforts.

[Kimura] Still, the outcome of these talks will bring us into, what do you say, more difficult East-West relations?

[Zhurkin] You know, really again, it is really difficult to appraise some of the results of these talks very quickly. On the one hand, certainly, it is completely an American fault. At the same time, many problems were discussed; elements of some possible compromises were discussed. There was understanding on some of these elements. And from this point of view, it is a useful experience; and from this point of view, one cannot simply say that this meeting did not produce anything.

[Kimura] Being in the Far East, the result really made things very difficult for us and probably Mr Nakasone will be in a very difficult position. He wanted to have Mr Gorbavchev come to Japan so badly, but because of this outcome, the atmosphere is not that warm anymore, I feel. Do you agree?

[Zhurkin] Soviet-Japanese relations have a very important value of their own for both the nations, for Japan and definitely for the Soviet Union. So, it seems to me that they should develop through their own momentum. About Soviet-Japanese relations, or general Soviet policy in the Far East it is a pity that it was not possible to achieve the agreement on medium-range missiles.

[Kimura] But, how do you characterize future U.S.-Soviet relations? Will they be chilly, or cold, or frozen?

[Zhurkin] Certainly, the fact that nothing was achieved in Reykjavik will unpleasantly influence Soviet-American relations. How they will develop in the future is really very difficult to say. What is the fate of the Washington summit? It is very difficult to say because, as I understand, the ball is in American hands and it would be easy for the United States to move ahead and make the Washington summit a realistic undertaking. So, really, the future is rather hazy, I would say.

[Kimura] Yes, I agree. It was really very disappointing. Thank you very much.

Mnatsakanov on Further Effects

LD152046 Moscow Televison Service in Russian 1545 GMT 15 Oct 86

[From "The World Today" program presented by Eduard Mnatsakanov]

[Text] Reykjavik, or rather what happened in that town on 11 and 12 October 1986, will remain an important milestone and one of the most dramatic pages in the history of Soviet-U.S. relations and world politics as a whole. I am setting off for Iceland, President Reagan declared the day before, with the ardent hope that we shall be able to promote peace. For this purpose, the President said, we are even prepared to go an extra mile. Of course, no one asked the U.S. President for any extra mile. To reach a constructive agreement in Reykjavik, it would have been sufficient to display good will and a sober approach toward resolving the pressing problems of today. But these were the qualities that the U.S. side did not display. The extra mile turned out to mean that the U.S. President ultimately rejected an agreement that had already been achieved and even his own proposals.

A clear and principled assessment of the results of the Soviet-U.S. meeting held in Reykjavik was given at a CPSU Central Committee Politburo session on 14 October and in the televised address by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev. The Politburo pointed out that the meeting was an important event in international affairs and in the struggle to ban and to eliminate nuclear weapons.

Now, the struggle has entered a higher stage. A qualitatively new situation has been created, enabling a further increase of efforts to radically reduce and completely eliminate nuclear weapons.

It would be a fateful step, the Politburo session emphasized, to pass by a historic opportunity to resolve fundamentally the problems of war and peace. Everything must be done to make use of that opportunity. It is in the fundamental interests of the peoples of the USSR and the United States and in the interests of all mankind.

Chazov on Peace Campaign

LD160329 Moscow TASS in English 1025 GMT 15 Oct 86

[Text] Sofia October 15 TASS -- By TASS correspondent Yuriy Tyssovskiy:

Academician Yvgeniy Chazov, co-chairman of International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War, has said here that it is very disappointing that it has not proved possible, through the fault of the U.S. side, to reach agreements in Reykjavik.

"But this also binds our movement," he said in a TASS interview, "to step up efforts to enlist more people in the peace campaign and force the Washington administration into responding to the call of reason."

"The results of Reykjavik," he added, "will give a fresh impulse to our activities to make the broad masses aware of the graveness of the nuclear danger to the planet."

Chazov said European physicans would meet in Madrid next Sunday to discuss measures to stop the nuclear arms race and keep it out of space.

Latin American doctors, he said, would also hold a series of meetings to be crowned by a major get-together in Havana.

Similar meetings of physicians campaigning for peace and against the nuclear threat would take place also in Australia and New Zealand, Chazov said.

WORLDWIDE REACTION TO RESULTS REPORTED

GDR's Honecker

LD140402 Moscow TASS in English 2128 GMT 13 Oct 86

[Text] Berlin October 13 TASS -- Touching on the meeting in Reykjavik between the General Secretary of the CPSU Central committee Mikhail Gorbachev and the President of the United States Ronald Reagan, the general secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, Chairman of the GDR State Council Erich Honecker stated here today that the Soviet side at that meeting had proposed all-embracing measures of disarmament on earth and the non-spreading of the arms race to outer space. The adoption of these measures would have protected mankind from nuclear castastrophe. These bold proposals, testifying to the Soviet Union's resolve to free the planet of all types of nuclear arms by the year 200, regrettably failed to get Reagan's approval although they accord with the interests of mankind, Erich Honecker stated.

He expressed hope that the unique steps taken by the USSR would ultimately meet with support in the United States as well.

FRG's Willy Brandt

LD160435 Moscow TASS in English 1404 GMT 15 Oct 86

[Text] Bonn October 15 TASS -- Speaking at the conference of the trade union of the printing and paper industry workers, now under way in Essen, Willy Brandt, chairman of the Social Democratic Party of Germany, said that in Reykjavik it would have been possible to reach an agreement on liquidating all medium-range missiles in Europe and on a 50-per-cent cut in strategic armaments.

All this collapsed due to an insane and unfeasible fantasy called the SDI, pointed out W. Brandt. He voiced support for efficient measures in the field of disarmament, for liquidating chemical weapons and for establishing nuclear-free zones in Europe.

Conference delegates were offered the resolution "Peace and Disarmament" which contains a demand on ensuring all-embracing reduction of military arsenals and liquidating nuclear weapons, as well as chemical and bacteriological means of mass destruction. it is especially important, the document points out, to put an end to U.S. plans for space militarization, creating a serious threat to peace. It is necessary to back the Soviet proposals aimed at freeing the world completely from nuclear weapons by the year 2000 and to make them the basis for negotiations on disarmament, the resolution points out.

W. Berlin's Schmitt

LD141434 Moscow TASS in English 1116 GMT 14 Oct 86

[Text] West Berlin October 14 TASS -- It is the American side that bears full responsibility for the fact that a historic chance for curbing the arms race and creating favourable pre-conditions for further disarmament was missed at the Reykjavik meeting between Mikhail Gorbachev and Ronald Reagan, Horst Schmitt, chairman of the Socialist Unity Party of West Berlin, writes in the Newspaper "WAHRHEIT".

Expressing the viewpoint of his party's board, Horst Schmitt urges all the residents of the city to campaign against the implementation of the SDI programme by the American side and to make their contribution to the struggle of the progressive forces in the world against the threat of nuclear war and for general and complete disarmament.

The Reykjavik meeting was not a success, Horst Schmitt went on, because the American President adopted an irresponsible position on the problem of militarisation of space. The threat of war will further increase unless the USA discontinues development work on the SDI programme and the arms race and development of new types of mass-destruction weapons are stopped.

The Soviet-American summit meeting in Geneva, Horst Schmitt said, started the process of normalisation of relations between the two states.

And we do not want this process to be stopped by the Reykjavik meeting. We still hope that common sense will prevail in Washington. The attempts by certain circles in the USA to start a new round of the arms race must be exposed in the eyes of the world public.

Italy's Spadolini

LD141726 Moscow TASS in English 1702 GMT 14 Oct 86

[Text] Rome October 14 TASS -- Writing in the newspaper LA VOCE REPUBBLICANA, Giovanni Spadolini, political secretary of the Italian Republican Party and defense minister of Italy, noted that the results of the Reykjavik meeting which, as everyone hoped, were not complete and final, gave the Europeans food for thought.

"East-West coexistence is the only alternative to the prospects of the complete annihilation of mankind. It is too important a matter to give up even in the face of objective difficulties that have made themselves felt in Reykjavik," he observed.

"One point should be specially emphasized for us Europeans," Giovanni Spadolini wrote: "Since the division was not on the issue of the European missile arsenals -- the area where even a measure of success was achieved at the talks -- all this again brings problems of European security into the fore and makes the countries of the old world seek more durable and efficient forms of solidarity and cooperation than those that existed in the past."

India's Gandhi

LD160331 Moscow TASS in English 1033 GMT 15 Oct 86

[Text] Jakarta October 15 TASS -- Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi of India voiced concern over the outcome of the talks in Reykjavik between Mikhail Gorbachev and Ronald Reagan.

Speaking on Tuesday at a reception given in Jakarta in conclusion of his visit to Indonesia, Mr. Gandhi pointed out that the intention to transfer the nuclear arms race to outer space became an obstacle to a continuation of the consideration in earnest of matters pertaining to deep cuts in armaments and to an end to nuclear tests.

The prime minister of India called for immediately introducing a universal moratorium on all nuclear tests as the first step on the way to very important talks on reducing and eliminating all nuclear arms.

DENG-GORBACHEV MEETING REPORTED TURNED DOWN

OW150555 Tokyo KYODO in English 0540 GMT 15 Oct 86

[Text] Beijing, Oct. 15 KYODO -- The Soviet Union has turned down a Chinese proposal that senior leader Deng Xiaoping is ready to meet with Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev, if Moscow agrees to press Vietnam to withdraw its troops from Kampuchea, a Soviet authoritative source in Beijing disclosed Wednesday.

The Soviet refusal was made by Igor Rogachev, chief delegate to the Sino-Soviet normalization talks, when he met with his Chinese counterpart Qian Qichen during the ninth round of the negotiations held here October 6-14, the source said. Rogachev, Soviet vice foreign minister, told the Chinese side that China should hold direct negotiations with Vietnam on the matter, instead of asking the Soviet Union to press the Vietnamese, the Soviet source quoted him as satying.

The Chinese proposal was first made public by Deng in an interview th CBS of the U.S. on September 2. Deng then said he was ready to meet Gorbachev anytime and anyplace, if Moscow presses Hanoi to pull out from Kampuchea.

During the Rogachev-Qian talks, the Chinese side reportedly emphasized that Vietnam's troop pullout from Kampuchea is key to improving the sino-Soviet relations. Rogachev also informed the Chinese that the withdrawal of six Soviet regiments from Afghanistan would begin on Wednesday, the Soviet sources added.

A press communique, issued at the end of the Rogachev-Qian negotiations here, said the two countries agreed to resume their border talks in Moscow next February, the official Chinese news agency XINHUA reported. The agreement apparently was the only substantial result from the latest round of semiannual meetings aimed at normalizing relations between the two Communist powers.

Speaking to reporters at Beijing airport, the top Chinese delegates who saw Rogachev off at the airport, said the Kampuchea issue was discussed during the talks, but "there was no major progress" on the issue.

The press communique said the boundary talks will start in Moscow in February 1987 and the negotiations will alternate between the two capitals, XINHUA said. The boundary talks will be held at the vice foreign ministerial level, it said. The communique also said the 10th round of vice foreign minister consultations will be held in April 1987 in Moscow. During the latest round of talks, the two sides exchanged views on bilateral ties in political, economic, trade, cultural and other areas, the communique said.

The two sides "reaffirmed their sincere desire for further improving and expanding" bilateral relations," XINHUA quoted the communique as saying.

BORDER NEGOTIATIONS WITH PRC TO OPEN IN FEB

HK141437 Hong Kong AFP in English 1421 GMT 14 Oct 86

[Text] Beijing, Oct 14 (AFP) -- China and the Soviet Union have agreed to reopen border negotiations in February, a Soviet diplomat in Beijing said Tuesday.

The border talks, broken off by Beijing after Soviet troops entered Afghanistan in 1978, will be held at a vice-ministerial level, first in Moscow and then in Beijing, the diplomat added. The agreement was made by Soviet deputy foreign minister Igor Rogachev and Chinese counterpart Qian Qichen last week during the ninth round of Sino-Soviet normalisation talks, said the diplomat who requested anonymity.

Western diplomats described the development as one of the most striking signs yet of a thaw in relations between Moscow and Beijing since they opened normalisation talks in 1982, two decades after the Sino-Soviet split over ideological and strategic differences.

The Soviet and Chinese foreign ministers, Eduard Shevardnadze and Wu Xueqian, had announced their countries' intention to resume border talks when they met in New York during the United Nations General Assembly last month.

China and the Soviet Union share a 7,500-kilometre (4,650 mile) border which is contested at two points -- in northeast China along the Amur and Ussuri rivers, and in northwestern Xinjiang facing Soviet Kazakhstan. Both areas were the scene of bloody clashes between Chinese and Soviet border guards in 1969 and the 1970's.

Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev indicated in Vladivostok on July 28 that Moscow was ready to recognise the border with northeast China as running down the middle of the Amur and Ussuri rivers, and not on the Chinese bank as the Soviet Union had previously insisted.

Sino-Soviet border talks were regularly held, alternatively in Moscow and Beijing, from 1964 to 1978 without any concrete agreement being reached.

The Soviet diplomat said Mr Rogachev's delegation would leave for Moscow on Wednesday and added that a 10th round of normalisation talks would be held in April in Moscow.

While in Beijing, the Soviet side agreed for the first time to discuss the thorny issues of Vietnam's occupation of Cambodia and the presence of Soviet troops in Afghanistan. Both are viewed by Beijing as obstacles to restored Sino-Soviet relations.

Earlier Tuesday, a Soviet spokesman in Beijing said Mr Rogachev and Mr Qian were preparing a joint statement on the results of their talks. Mr Rogachev was expected to help complete the draft statement here before leaving for Moscow Wednesday, said the spokesman, who described the talks as "productive" and having taken place in a "very good atmosphere."

In another development, the NEW CHINA NEWS AGENCY said Vietnam had "challenged international opinion," by refusing to withdraw its troops from Cambodia despite calls for it to do it at the U.N. General Assembly. "Hanoi's unreasonable challenge to international opinion was demonstrated it has no intention to withdraw its troops and seek a political solution to the Kampuchean problem," the agency said.

ALIYEV RECEIVES JAPANESE BUSINESSMAN MATSUMAE

LD160719 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 15 Oct 86

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] Geydar Aliyev, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee and first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, received in the Kremlin Sigeshi Matsumae, president of the Japanese Association of Cultural Ties With Foreign Countires and prominent Japanese public figure.

During the conversation, which passed in a friendly atmosphere, they exchanged views on the key problems of the present-day international situation, as well as on a number of questions connected with Soviet-Japanese relations.

Geydar Aliyev spoke in detail about the results of the meeting between Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and U.S. President Ronald Reagan in Reykjavik and pointed out in this connection the urgent necessity for vigorous actions of all the countries and peoples aimed at further stepping up efforts for warding off the military threat to the world.

Sigeshi Matsumae voiced full support for the intentions of the Soviet leadership to further follow the course of the struggle for peace and for the scrapping of nuclear weapons. He stressed that the very fact of achieving progress on the problem of strategic armaments and medium-range missiles gave rise to great hopes among the world public on which a further development of world events depended a great deal. Sigeshi Matsumae said that he would take steps for promoting the consolidation of peace and international security.

During the discussion of bilateral relations Sigeshi Matsumae told about plans of the work of the association headed by him aimed at strengthening friendship between the Soviet Union and Japan. The Soviet side expressed approval of and support for this work.

Comrade Aliyev dwelt in detail on the results of the meeting in Reykjavik. Matsumae spoke of his support for the intention of the Soviet Union and its leadership to coninue to pursue a course of the struggle for peace and the liquidation of nuclear weapons.

During a discussion on bilateral relations, Matsumae spoke about the plans of activity of the associations which he heads directed toward strengthening friendship between Soviet Union and Japan.

Kyodo Version of Meeting

OW160231 Tokyo KYODO in English 0215 GMT 16 Oct 86

[Text] Moscow, Oct. 16 KYODO -- Soviet Vice Premier Geydar Aliyev was quoted as saying Wednesday that the Soviet Union is dissatisfied with Japan's slow response to improve Russo-Japanese relations.

Shigeyoshi Matsumae, president of the Japan Cultural Association, quoted Aliyev as saying Moscow is waiting for positive Japanese initiatives to expand trade, economic, scientific and cultural ties with Japan.

Matsumae's association promotes academic and cultural exchanges with the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe.

Aliyev told Matsumae that a good political environment is necessary in Japan for Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev to visit Tokyo. The Japanese government has earlier said that it hopes for a Gorbachev visit by the end of January.

The vice premier also expressed displeasure over Japan's decision to join the U.S. "star wars" antimissile defense research program, Matsumae said.

Matsumae further quoted Aliyev as saying that the Soviet Union will send a high-ranking delegation led by a Politburo member-class official to a nongovernmental level Japanese-Soviet roundtable conference scheduled in Tokyo on December 1-3.

The roundtable conference, the fifth in a series, will be attended by politicians, businessmen, academicians and journalists to discuss friendship betweeen the Soviet Union and Japan. The previous meeting was held in Moscow in October 1984.

Matsumae, who is also president of Tokai University, flew to Vienna after the meeting with Aliyev. Leaving Japan October 12, Matsumae was on an 18-day tour to the Soviet Union, Austria, Denmark, West Germany, the Netherlands and France.

JAPANESE BUSINESSMEN DISCUSS DEVELOPING TIES

LD101912 Moscow TASS in English 1110 GMT 10 Oct 86

[Text] Moscow October 10 TASS -- The development of Soviet-Japanese cooperation in the field of the agri-industrial complex will promote not only the development of economic ties but also the strengthening of friendly relations between the two countries. This opinion was expressed to a TASS correspondent by Tsutsumi Seigi, chairman of the Japanese group "Seibu". He is now in Moscow as a member of a delegation of Japanese businessmen.

Talks with senior officials of the USSR agri-industrial committee were held. "Among the possible areas of cooperation we discussed prospects of joint projects in land improvement, plant selecton, processing, storing and transporting farm produce, as well as questions of expanding trade ties", Tsutsumi Seigi said. "Questions of setting up joint enterprises could be discussed in the future as well".

Tsutsumi Seigi said that "Seibu" contributes to the development of Soviet-Japanese ties in various spheres. For instance, the firm "Seyu", that is part of the "Seibu" group, has built two fish stores in Nakhodka and Komsomolsk-on-Amur on a Turn-Key basis. In 1984 "Seibu" signed a second agreement on cultural cooperation with the USSR Ministry of Culture. An exhibition of Japanese design, for instance, was held in the USSR under this agreement.

CONTINUING COVERAGE OF TROOP WITHDRAWAL FROM DRA

Najibullah Addresses Ceremony

LD151641 Moscow TASS in English 1547 GMT 15 Oct 86

[Text] Shindand, Herat Province October 15 TASS — "Our people will never forget the sons of the Land of Soviets, who gave their lives for the freedom and independence of Afghanistan," Najibullah, general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, said here today.

He was speaking at a farewell ceremony for a Soviet tank regiment going back home to the USSR.

"The April Revolution's enemies now know from their own experience that our Soviet friends-in-arms have taught us to best the enemy, have taught us the science of winning," Najibullah said. "The latest operations in Khowst, Herat and other places have demonstrated the increased capability of the Afghan armed forces and their readiness to perform combat tasks independently."

"Let the overseas strategists know: Their plans are in vain and their spending of millions of dollars to throttle the revolution can achieve nothing," Najibullah said.

The Afghan leader presented the tank regiment with a commemorative banner from the PDPA Central Committee, the Revolutionary Council and the Council of Ministers of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

The ceremony here was attended by leaders of the PDPA and the Afghan government, top officers from the Afghan Defense Ministry and the chief political administration of the Afghan Army, and working people of Herat Province, who came to see the departing Soviet troops off.

Speakers at the rally expressed heartfelt gratitude to the Soviet troops for their aid to the Afghan people and their contribution to consolidating the gains of the April Revolution.

Latifa, a teacher from a local lycee, stressed that Soviet troops had been protecting and saving Afghan children and that at the price of their own lives they had been giving thousands of Afghan boys and girls the gift of the right to a future.

Many of the children came today to bid farewll to their rescuers.

Speaking on behalf of the internationalist troops, Yu. Puzyrev, commander of the tank regime, told the rally: "If peace, the hopes of mankind, our friends and allies are threatened by international imperialism, we are always on the alert and should the situation in Afghanistan be aggravated, we shall be ready to come to the help of our brothers-in-arms again."

A band playing an old march, the column of tanks making up the regiment then left for home.

Chervov Cites U.S. Aid Figures

LD151034 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0950 GMT 15 Oct 86

[Text] Moscow, 15 Oct (TASS) -- A settlement of the situation around Afghanistan depends primarily on halting external aggression, declared head of a Directorate of the General Staff of the USSR Armed Forces Colonel-General Nikolay Chervov. He was speaking today at a news conference in connection with the return from Afghanistan to the Soviet Union starting today, of six regiments of the limited contingent of Soviet Troops. Answering journalists' questions, he stressed that the amount of official U.S. aid to the counterrevolutionary Afghan formations for the years 1980-83 amounted to $325 million, for 1984 to $150 million; and for 1985 to more than $200 million in military aid.

U.S. military experts and advisers are taking part both in the training of bandit formations in special camps on Pakistani territory, and directly in combat actions, N. Chervov noted.

With all responsibility I declare, he said, that the Soviet Union has never, under any circumstances, used chemical weapons and has not conveyed them to other countries; nor have chemical weapons been used by the Afghan Armed Forces. At the same time, the Afghan Armed Forces have seized from the counterrevolutionaries individual examples of chemical shells marked "Made in USA." Such facts are fairly numerous.

U.S. Reaction Viewed

LD160423 Moscow World Service in English 1531 GMT 15 Oct 86

[Yuriy Kirichati Commentary]

[Excerpts] As soon as the Soviet leaders decided to withdraw part of the troop contingent from Afghanistan under an agreement with the Afghan government, the decision drew conflicting attitudes from the United States. For example THE NEW YORK TIMES said this decision could improve the climate with the efforts made to achieve a political settlement of the events around Afghanistan. The paper expressed the opinion of that part of the American public that holds a realistic view of the situation and is immune to prejudice.

On the other hand, the administration in Washington tried to play down the significance of the Soviet initiative, dismissing it as insignificant and geared to propaganda alone. The United States Defense Secretary, Caspar Weinberger went even further. He claimed that weeks earlier, the Soviet Union had introduced more troops in Afghanistan. The Soviet Defense Ministry dismissed it as a sheer invention. Why did the United States defense secretary have to invent things? Probably to make congress more compliant when it discusses more allocations for the terrorists. Caspar Weinberger invents things because what he wants least of all is to help normalize the situation around Afghanistan. Because if the conflict is settled, the United States will no longer be able to interfere in the internal affairs of the sovereign nations in south and southwest Asia. [passage omitted]

So the falsehoods circulated by Washington are designed to convince the world public that the United States must continue to give support to the bands of Afghan counterrevolutionaries, which means that the armed aggression against Afghanistan will continue. Consequently, Washington intends to persist in pursuing its ends.

Another circumstance is noteworthy. Caspar Weinberger resorted to his fabrications on the eve of another visit to Pakistan, where according to press reports, he intends to discuss the issue of greater aid to the anti-Afghan terrorists. So already on the threshold of his trip, he made it clear that Islamabad was expected to give up the endeavors to gain a political settlement of the conflict. In other words, Islamabad would have to continue procrastinating negotiations to evade direct contacts with Kabul. The news conference given in Multan by General Ziaul Haq, can serve as an answer to Mr Weinberger. The general made a positive reference to the Soviet initiative. However he failed to mention whether or not Pakistan intended to reciprocate and contribute to dismantling terrorist camps on its soil. Nevertheless, we would like to hope that Pakistan and its backers will realize at last, the essence of today's realities and take steps towards a political solution to the situation in the region.

Belyayev Views 'Heroism'

LD151144 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0830 GMT 15 Oct 86

[Vladimir Belyayev Commentary]

[Excerpts] The internationalist soldiers of six regiments belonging to the limited Soviet military contingent that is temporarily stationed in Afghanistan at the request of the DRA Government will start to return to the Soviet Union today. Commentator Vladimir Belyayev is at the microphone:

[Belyayev] They honorably fulfilled their international duty. The years will not be able to erase from our memory and the memory of the Afghan people the names of all those who bore high the honor and dignity of the Soviet soldier. The greeting from the CPSU Central Committee to the internationalist soldiers lists many heroes. They include Nikolay Chepik, a 20-year old senior sergeant in the guards. It so happens that Molodaya Gvardiya Publishing House has just published a book by Gennadiy Bocharov about his feat. Nikolay Chepik took no more than a second in making up his mind. Bandits had surrounded his detachment and the soldiers were protecting defenseless inhabitants. The paratrooper decided to sacrifice his life to protect all the people who were behind him. There was a deafening explosion and 30 of the mercenaries who were attacking and shooting at his men fell dead. The remainder took to their heels. [passage omitted]

What is the secret of the heroism of Soviet people? What is it that unites the older and younger generations? What lies behind the words international duty? Here is what Major Fedor Ivanovich Pugachev, Hero of the Soviet Union, who also fulfilled his international duty in the DRA told me about this:

[Begin Pugachev recording] We have had to give much help, very much help to the Afghans, people whose peace has been disturbed by imperialists and hirelings. We witnessed the blood and tears of women. We saw murdered children. All this made us. Soviet citizens, realize that we had to help them. We have helped them in every way. We helped them with bread, water, and all the things that are essential for a peaceful, tranquil life. Our main aim was to ensure a normal, peaceful life for the Afghan people. [passage omitted]

In our day our sole concern must be to think of how best to carry out our soldierly duty. Eighteen- and 20-year olds are displaying the finest human qualities, strength of character, willpower and, most important of all, devotion to our friends.

Ziarmal Interview

LD150358 Moscow TASS in English 1615 GMT 14 Oct 86

[Text] Kabul October 14 TASS -- The return home of six regiments out of the limited Soviet troop contingent in Afghanistan testifies to the Soviet Union's sincere desire for a speedy political settlement of the situation aroung the DRA and re-establishment of peace in the region, Major General Z. Ziarmal, chief of the Main Political Adminitration of the Afghan Army, said in a TASS interview.

The return of Soviet troops has been made possible by the increased combat power of the Afghan Army which has struck lately a number of crushing blows at counterrevolutionary gangs. An important role has also been played by the consolidation of people's power which today has the support of the majority of the working people of Afghanistan.

The forces of imperialism and reaction are trying to emasculate the constructive meaning of the Soviet peace initiatives in respect of the DRA. One example of this is the obstructionist stand adopted by the United States which backs the counterrevolutionary gangs that are smuggled into Afghanistan. The enemies of the Afghan people would like to incinerate the assistance given us by the Soviet Union. But all their designs are nothing more than a venture. They have no chance of success. People's government has been existing in Afghanistan for eight years. It is here to stay for good. No one will be able to impose foreign will on the Afghan people. Have taken a path of progressive development, they will never swerve from it.

The Soviet soldiers extended a helping hand to the Afghan people at the hour of trial for our homeland. Apart from repelling aggression from outside, they are helping us with buidling roads, repairing schools, hospitals and mosques and supply us with foodstuffs, fuel and prime necessaries. The present and succeeding generations of citizens of free and Democratic Afghanistan will never forget those who helped them uphold the gains of the April Revolution, Major Gneral Z. Ziarmal stressed in conclusion.

DRA'S DOST INTERVIEWED ON TALKS WITH PAKISTAN

PM121236 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Oct 86 First Edition p 5

[Interview with Afghan Foreign Minister S.M. Dost by PRAVDA own correspondent V. Okulov: "We Want To Hope for Reciprocity. Interview With Afghan Foreign Minister S.M. Dost"]

[Text] Kabul, 10 Oct — Afghan-Pakistani talks regarding a political settlement of the situation surrounding Afghanistan have been under way in Geneva for several years now via a personal representative of the UN secretary general. What are their results and prospects? That was the question I put to Foreign Minister Shah Mohammad Dost, head of the Afghan delegation at the talks.

The undeclared war that imperialism and regional reaction are waging against the DRA, he said, is bringing the Afghan people grief and suffering. At the same time it is having an impact on the whole situation in Southwest Asia and affecting the interests of not only our country, but also the peoples of Pakistan and Iran. The tense situation in the region is a destabiliziang factor in the world. Our determination and ability to withstand external interference are strengthening with every passing year.

The limited contingent of Soviet troops sent at the request of Afghanistan's government is helping us in this. At the same time the government and the PDPA advocate settling this situation surrounding Afghanistan by peaceful, political means.

Seven rounds of Afghan-Pakistani talks have now been held in Geneva. At the start of the talks the Afghan side intended to make them trilateral. However, Iran did not agree to this.

Our efforts at the talks are aimed at ensuring that the imperialist interference is ended. The Afghan side invariably displays a constructive approach, constantly makes shifts in its position and compromises, and expects the same from its partners in the talks. The delays that there have been at the talks stem from the Pakistani side's position. We are convinced that they are attributable to the fact that Pakistan is being kept from displaying determination to work actively toward a mutually acceptable agreement by the United States, which, using peace-loving rhetoric as camouflage, is failing to display in reality a readiness for a political settlement. Pakistan has domestic difficulties and problems, and it should embark on direct talks in order to normalize the situation in the region. I think, S.M. Dost said, that this will happen at some stage.

The second stage of the seventh round in the talks ended in August of this year. Certain documents have been formulated over this period.

Three of them are nearly completed. They are a bilateral Afghan-Pakistani agreement on noninterference and the renunciation of intervention, a declaration on international security guarantees, and a bilateral Afghan-Pakistani agreement on the voluntary return of refugees to their homeland -- Afghanistan.

Work is under way on a fourth document -- on the return home of the limited contingent of Soviet troops -- which will also be the subject of a separate Afghan-Soviet agreement.

Describing the course of the talks, it can be said that some progress toward a rapprochement of positions emerged during the second stage of the seventh round. It is hoped that, given political will on the Pakistani side, it will be possible to reach agreement on the unsolved problems on the fourth document during the next stage of the talks. As for Afghanistan, it has such political will.

Asked about the participation by Iran in a political settlement in the region, S.M. Dost said that Iran is an important factor in achieving an all-embracing settlement and cannot be ignored. But at this stage that country's leadership does not want to take part in direct talks or to travel the same path as we are doing with Pakistan. However, I think that it is in the interests of Iran itself and of the normalization of the situation in the region to recognize the agreements that are reached at our talks with Pakistan. For its part, the DRA is prepared to have any forms of talks with Iran.

We know that the Soviet Union wants to promote the success of the talks and the normalization of the situation in Afghanistan. Convincing evidence of the USSR's constructive approach toward the problem is the Soviet leadership's decision to return home six regiments of the limited contingent of Soviet troops in the DRA, as officially announced by M.S. Gorbachev in his speech in Vladivostok. It would be natural to expect the opposite side to respond with reciprocity and to curtail interference in our affairs.

Unfortunately, we are not seeing this, the Afghan foreign minister said. We would like to hope that Pakistan and those who support it will finally grasp the existing realities and take a step toward an all-embracing settlement of the situation in the region.

WEINBERGER QUOTED ON ARRIVAL IN PAKISTAN

LD160516 Moscow TASS in English 2132 15 Oct 86

[Text] New York October 15 TASS — U.S. Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger stated today upon arrival in the capital of Pakistan that he "welcomes" Islambad's involvement in an undeclared war against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, waged by the United States from Pakistan's territory.

In the opinion of political observers, his negotiations with President Ziaul Haq and other Pakistani leaders will be centred on questions of consolidating the American-Pakistani military alliance and also expansion of armed interference into affairs of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

Pakistan is the main U.S. military-political ally in South and Southwest Asia. In exchange for Islamabad's involvement in the aggression against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan Washington supplied Pakistan with big consignments of contemporary weapons, including nuclear capable F-16 fighter bombers. The details of a new American-Pakistani agreement on military and economic aid to Islamabad, worth more than 4,000 million dollars, are to be discussed in the course of the visit, the UPI writes. The realisation of the agreement will begin in 1987.

PRAVDA REPORTS AMBASSADOR TO LIBYA REPLACED

PM121812 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Oct 86 First Edition p 8

[Unattributed "News Item"]

[Text] The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has appointed Comrade Pogos Semenovich Akopov as USSR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah.

The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has relieved Comrade Oleg Gerasimovich Peresypkin of the duties of USSR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah in connection with his reassignment.

DIPLOMAT IN TEHRAN REPORTEDLY COMMITS SUICIDE

LD141013 Tehran IRNA in English 0940 GMT 14 Oct 86

[Text] Tehran, Oct. 14, IRNA -- A Soviet diplomat in Tehran committed suicide Monday afternoon, an informed source at the Iranian Foreign Ministry said Tuesday.

It is said that the diplomat is the economic advisor of the Soviet Embassy. No further detail is yet available.

PRAVDA CARRIES AL-ASAD GREETINGS TO GORBACHEV

PM130837 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Oct 86 First Edition p 1

[Text] To Comrade M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee;

and Comrade A.A. Gromyko, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

On the occasion of the 6th anniversary of the signing of the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation between the Syrian Arab Republic and the Soviet Union, I have the pleasure of addressing warm greetings and cordial congratulations to you and the friendly Soviet people on behalf of the Syrian people, the leadership of the Ba'th Party, and myself personally.

I would also like to express our full satisfaction with the development of the relations between two countries on the basis of this treaty, which, as past years have shown, provides a firm basis for strengthening Syrian-Soviet relations and expanding their horizons to the mutual advantage of our peoples and in the interests of the Arab struggle against the aggressive Israeli and imperialist plans.

We set a high appraisal on the Soviet Union's principled stances in support of this struggle and of a just and all-embracing peace in the Near East.

Please accept my best wishes of good health and happiness to you personally and of further successes and prosperity to the friendly Soviet people.

Hafiz al-Asad, general secretary of the Ba'th Party and president of the Syrian Arab Republic.

GREETINGS MESSAGE TO PDRY LEADERS ON REVOLUTION

PM141619 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Oct 86 First Edition p 1

[Text] To Comrade 'Ali Salim al-Bayd, general secretary of the Yemeni Socialist Party [YSP] Central Committee

Comrade Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas, chairman of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen [PDRY] Supreme People's Council Presidium

Comrade Yasin Sa'id Nu'man, PDRY prime minister

On the occasion of the national day, the anniversary of the 14 October Revolution, we send cordial comradely greetings to the YSP Central Committee and to the Supreme People's council Presidium, Government, and working people of the PDRY.

The Soviet Union feels solidarity with the struggle being waged by the people of Democratic Yemen under the YSP's leadership in the name of the defense of the gains of the South Yemeni revolution, the consolidation of the country's national independence and sovereignty, and the implementation of plans for economic, social, and cultural development. Soviet people fully understand the activity launched in the PDRY aimed at the speediest elimination of the consequences of last January's events in the country and at the development of good neighborly relations with states in the region.

The PDRY, together with other progressive states, actively opposes the aggressive intrigues by imperialism and advocates the elimination of the threat of war and the strengthening of international peace. Democratic Yemen makes a worthy contribution to the Arab countries' struggle against Israeli aggression encouraged by the United States and for a fair and all-embracing settlement in the Near East.

We express confidence that freindly Soviet-South Yemeni relations, based on the firm foundation of the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation, will continue to successfully develop and strengthen and to serve the interests of our peoples and the cause of peace and international security.

We wish the YSP, the Supreme People's Council, and the PDRY Government successes in the struggle for happiness and prosperity of the friendly people of democratic Yemen, in building the new society, and in the cause of achieving the goals of the 14 October Revolution.

The CPSU Central Committee

The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium

The USSR Council of Ministers

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON VISIT BY ARGENTINE PRESIDENT

Meets With Gorbachev

LD151722 Moscow TASS in English 1639 GMT 15 Oct 86

[Text] Moscow October 15 TASS -- General secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Gorbachev had a meeting with President of the Republic of Argentina Raul Ricardo Alfonsin in the Kremlin today.

Welcoming the president, Mikhail Gorbachev highly appraised the realism and constructive character of the policy conducted by Argentina's civilian government towards the Soviet Union, socialist and developing countries, in questions of west-east relations and in connection with the dangers created by the arms race.

They had a frank [Moscow TASS International Service in Russian at 1530 GMT on 15 October renders this as "oktrovennyy"] and interested conversation on a broad range of present-day problems — how to remove the nuclear threat, how to protect the environment, how to create a new world economic order, ruling out exploitation of some countries by others.

Mikhail Gorbachev drew the president's attention to initial elements of the Soviet Union's policy based on the concept of diversity and integrity of the world, with every country having the right to respect for its social and political choice.

Emphasised was the great positive role of activities of the "Delhi Six" in which Argentina is actively involved, particularly the efforts of that group of countries aimed at banning nuclear explosions. On behalf of the "Six" Raul Ricardo Alfonsin thanked Mikhail Gorbachev for the attention to its initiatives and activities. Touching upon the recent Harare conference, Mikhail Gorbachev and Raul Ricardo Alfonsin exchanged opinions on the Non-aligned Movement. This movement, representing a big part of mankind, is gaining strength, and is making a tangible and growing contribution to world politics, relying on the new political experience and its prestige. It has now linked closer the problems of disarmament and development, and this fact adds to the total potential of peace.

Mikhail Gorbachev shared with Raul Ricardo Alfonsin his impressions of the Reykjavik meeting and assessments of its results. This meeting, he stressed, was useful. The meeting showed that it is possible to approach agreements that would lay the beginning to elimination of nuclear weapons. The efforts of the Soviet Union and all peace forces were not in vain. They made it possible to reach a new, higher stage in the struggle for disarmament and detente. Our platform of new proposals, which are inseparable from each other, and we do not remove any of them, promotes invigoration of the search for mutually acceptable decisions. The situation after the meeting, stressed Mikhail Gorbachev, did not deteriorate. It opens up new possibilities. This is also a signal to all who can and must play their role in favour of detente and disarmament.

Raul Ricardo Alfonsin highly appreciated the Soviet leadership's responsible attitude to the Reykjavik meeting and its results, which is particularly important since what is at issue are the destinies of mankind.

Much attention was paid to Latin American problems in their connection with the world situation and contradictions of an international scale. The situation in Central America was touched upon. Speaking of the intolerable pressure and interference that Nicaragua is subjected to, up to the threat to overthrow the legitimate government there, Mikhail Gorbachev said that the Soviet Union has no egoistic designs with regard to that country. It made its original revolutionary choice itself. We respect, and, naturally, sympathize with it. We are not going to impose anything, to create here or anywhere military bases, etc. The USSR supports the efforts of the Contadora Group.

Fundamental questions of Soviet-Argentine relations were considered thoroughly, with great mutual understanding. The president of Argentina expressed his interest in the development of the Argentine-Soviet economic relations, so that new elements and new forms be included in them with account for the intensive modernisation of Soviet industry in the next few years. Mikhail Gorbachev supported such an approach and promised to give an attentive consideration to concrete ideas to that effect.

The meeting was held in a warm and friendly atmosphere. Mikhail Gorbachev and Raul Ricardo Alfonsin agreed on continuation of contacts, wished each other successes in the difficult, but interesting work for the good of their countries, and world peace.

Wheat Agreement Reached

AU151525 Paris AFP in English 1515 GMT 15 Oct 86

[Text] Moscow, Oct 15 (AFP) -- The Soviet Union Wednesday reached agreement with Argentina on the purchase of four million tonnes of wheat, Argentine President Raul Alfonsin announced here.

Mr. Alfonsin is in the Soviet Union on an official visit.

The accord estimates the value of the deal at some 400 million dollars.

Argentina last year was the Soviet Union's leading trade partner among developing countries, with trade worth 1.3 billion roubles (1.9 billion dollars).

But over the first half of 1986, Soviet imports dropped to 125.7 million roubles, against 769 million in the same period in 1985.

Officials Meet With Kamentsev

LD150624 Moscow Television Service in Russian 2232 GMT 14 Oct 86

[From the "Novosti" newscast]

[Text] On 14 October, Kamentsev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, received Sourrouille, Argentine economic minister, and Lavagne, Argentine sedcretary for industry and foreign trade, and had a conversation with them on questions of the state of and prospects for the further development of mutually advantageous trade and economic cooperation between the two countries. Taking part in the conversation, which passed in a warm and friendly atmosphere, was Kvasov, USSR ambassador to Argentina.

Leaves Moscow for Leningrad

LD151846 Moscow TASS in English 1625 GMT 15 Oct 86

[Text] Moscow October 15 TASS -- President Raul Ricardo Alfonsin of the Argentine Republic left Moscow for Leningrad today.

At the airport he was seen off by Andrey Gromyko, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and by other officials.

The president of Argentina has been staying in the USSR on an official visit since Monday at the invitation of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the Soviet Gorvernment.

U.S. 'NOT TELLING TRUTH' ON PLANE IN NICARAGUA

LD111708 Moscow TASS in English 1657 GMT 11 Oct 86

["White House is Not Telling the Truth -- Downed Plane" -- TASS item identifier]

[Text] Moscow October 11 TASS -- By TASS commentator Alexander Lyutyy

"I don't see anything, I don't hear anything, I don't know anything" is currently the guiding principle of spokesmen for the Washington administration which has again been caught out waging an undeclared war against Nicaragua.

As has already been reported, troops of the Sandinist popular army several days ago shot down an American C-123 military plane carrying arms for Contra units. The only surviving crew member, American national Eugene Hasenfus, admitted at a news conference that he and his colleagues in criminal business, who had been flying on the same plane, had been C.I.A. agents.

This was confirmed also by the killed men's relatives.

The issue, it would seem, is clear. By all rules of civlized relations between countries, the U.S. Administration should have apologized to Nicaragua for the outrageous act of state-sponsored terrorism.

Far from willing to admit the guilt, Washington officials, however, have been claiming obstinately, with an air of insulted innocence, that the aircraft was related to neither the espionage agency nor the administration in any way.

U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz, who is now in Reyjkavik, for example, made this categoric statement in an interview with NBC television: "I am informed by both those agencies (the Defense Department and the C.I.A.) that he is not an employee of theirs and they are not connected with this operation".

Does he really believe that the words of the Pentagon and the espionage agency can be taken on trust? The two have long been known as liars.

One of the latest proofs of their lying has been a recent disinformation campaign, aimed at American public opinion, over Libya's alleged "scheming".

Do they in Washington really count on the world naively accepting claims by the state secretary and other adminsitration officials, which are effectively disproved both by confessions by Hasenfus himself and by ample other evidence?

Quoting intelligence sources in Washington, the newspaper San Francisco EXAMINER reported, for instance, that Donald Gregg, a member of the staff of Vice-President George Bush, had been the man at the source of the operation during which the American plane with a load of arms had been shot down in Nicaragua.

Gregg once served in Vietnam together with Max Gomez, another man killed in the crash of the C-123, who had overseen operations to airlift supplies to the Contras.

According to the paper, Nestor Sanchez, deputy assistant secretary of defense for Inter-American affairs, has also been directly involved in these operations conducted with the C.I.A.'s money and with the help of its agents.

David Durenberger, chairman of the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence, said Friday that the White House knew about covert arm supplies to the Contras but was not telling the world what it knew about them.

The Republican senator showed obvious diplomatic restraint in speaking about the administration which has been blatantly lying about its role in organizing secret flights over Nicaragua.

One cannot but agree with Durenberger's colleague in the senate, Democrat John Kerry, who said that sooner or later, the answers would have to be given to the multitude of questions that had arisen in connection with the downed American plane.

The Administration will indeed have to answer for the impudent aggression, condemned by the world community, against a sovereign Central American country.

ALIYEV RECEIVES CUBAN CULTURE MINISTER IN KREMLIN

LD140410 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 13 Oct 86

[Text] Today in the Kremlin, Comrade Aliyev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, received Comrade Hart, member of the Cuban Communist Party Central Committee Politburo and minister of culture. In the course of a friendly and cordial conversation, ways of further developing and strengthening bilateral Soviet-Cuban cultural links in light of the tasks resulting from the desicions of the 27th CPSU Congress and the 3rd Cuban Communist Party Congress, as well as some issues of expanding the multilateral cooperation of socialist countries in the field of culture, were discussed.